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THE CALENDAR FOR 1902-1903

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THE CALENDAR FOR 1902-1903

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AND SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATIONS.



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NOTIFICATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, APRIL 13, 1893.

No. 11.—The following Regulations, which have been made by the Governor-General in Council, under the provisions of section 1, sub-section (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, as to the conditions under which nominations of additional Members of Council shall be made by the Governor of Madras for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations, have received the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council. –

REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 1 (4) OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1892, FOR MADRAS

I.—Of the persons, other than the Advocate-General or officer acting in that capacity, to be nominated additional Members of Council by the Governor of Madras for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations, not more than nine shall be officials.

II —The nominations to seven seats shall be made by the Governor on the recommendation of the following bodies and associations respectively, namely, —

A. -The Corporation of Madras,

B.—Such Municipal Corporations or group or groups of Municipal Corporations other than the Corporation of Madras as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette ;*

C.—Such District Boards, or group or groups of District Boards, as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid ;

D. -Such Association or Associations of merchants, manufacturers or tradesmen as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid ;

E. --The Senate of the University of Madras ;

Provided that the bodies described above under A, B, C, D and E, respectively, shall each (except as hereinafter provided in Rule VII) have at least one person nominated upon its recommendation, and A, D and E not more than one each.

III. -The Governor may at his discretion nominate persons to such of the remaining seats as shall not be filled by officials in such manner as shall in his opinion secure a fair representation of the different classes of the community ; provided that one seat shall ordinarily be held by a zemindar paying not less than Rs. 20,000 as *Peshkash* annually to Government.

IV.—When a vacancy occurs and is to be filled under Rule II of these Regulations, the Governor shall cause the proper body or group of bodies or association or associations to be requested to recommend a person for nomination by the Governor.

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1866	The Hon. Sir A. Bittleston, Kt.	Judge, High Court.
1867	The Hon. W. Holloway	.. Do. do.

V.– The recommendation shall be made

(a) in the case of a Municipal Corporation or of a District Board, or of the Senate of the University, by a majority of votes of the Corporation, Board, or Senate respectively;

* *

VII.—If within two months after receiving the request of the Governor as provided by Rule IV the body or association or group of bodies or associations fails to make a recommendation, the Governor may nominate at his discretion a person belonging to the class which the body or association or group is deemed to represent.

VIII.– If the Governor shall decline to nominate any person who has been, under these Regulations, recommended for nomination, a fresh request shall be issued as provided in Rule IV, and the procedure laid down in Rules V and VII shall apply.

IX.—(a) As soon as conveniently may be after these Regulations come into force, seven of the seats held by non-official persons shall be filled up by recommendation under Rule II.

(b) If there shall not be the full number of seven vacancies available at once for this purpose, the Governor shall determine at his discretion, subject always to the proviso in Rule II, which of the bodies or groups mentioned in that rule shall be requested to recommend the persons to fill up such vacancies as may then be available; and so whenever and as often as any further vacancies among non-official members become available, until the full number of seven has been completed.

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1880 †F. B. Hanna, Esq., M.A , M E , 1891.
†H. B Grigg, Esq., M A , C.I.E. 1895.
E. P. Metcalfe, Esq , M.A., 1886.
1881 Colonel R H. Beddome, C.B., R.E., 1882.
Colonel R H. Sankey, C.B , R.E., 1884
†Surgeon T. K. Rogers, M.B., 1885.
†Surgeon-Major W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., 1886.
H. E. Lieut.-Genl Sir F. S Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., 1886
W. Logan, Esq., 1889.
†J. W Handley, Esq., M.A , 1893.
C. D Maclean, Esq., M.A , Mus. Doc , 1895.
P. Macfadyan, Esq., 1886
H. H. Shephard, Esq., M.A., LL.D., 1901.
†M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M A , 1901.
1882 †Rev. C. E. Kennett, D.D., 1885.
H. E. Sullivan, Esq., C.S.I., 1887.
†Abdul Ghani Khan Bahadur, 1890.
Brigade-Surgeon J. Keess, M D., 1892.

† Deceased Fellows.

1882 W. R. Robertson, Esq., M.R.A.C., 1890.
†Mir Ansarud-din Sahib Bahadur, 1895.
†P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar, 1895. [nagram, 1897.
†The Hon'ble Sir Ananda Gazapati Raz, Maharaja of Vizia-
Sir H. W. Bliss, B.A., K.C.I.E., 1898.
Rev. Charles Cooper, M.A., LL.D., 1900.
1883 John Ross, Esq., M.A., 1887.
The Right Rev. M. Speechly, D.D., 1889.
C. J. Master, Esq., C.S.I., 1889.
Col. J. O. Hasted, R.E., 1891.
†Rev. W. T. Satyanathan, B.D., 1882.
†Rev. John Hay, M.A., D.D., 1892.
†Rev. A. F. Sealy, M.A., 1894.
†G. K. Winter, Esq., M.I.C.E., 1898.
Surgeon-Col. A. Porter, M.D., 1898.
1884 †Major J. J. L. Morant, R.E., 1886. [V.C., 1886.
†H. E. Lieut.-Genl. Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,
E. F. Webster, Esq., 1888.
†C. Chandrasekharam, B.A., 1888.
Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I., 1893.
W. King, Esq., D.Sc., 1895.
†M. A. Lawson, Esq., M.A., 1896.
†Rev. J. A. Willy, D.D., 1898.
Major-Genl. C. Sibthorpe, C.B., 1900.
†C. W. Tamotharam Pillai, B.A., B.L., 1901.
1885 Col. H. P. Hawkes, 1899.
W. Wilson, Esq., M.A., 1889.
Surgeon Lieut.-Col. E. F. Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S., 1894.
†D. Logan, Esq., M.I.C.E., 1896.
Sir Arthur John Hammond Collins, Q.C., 1899.
1886 F. Brandt, Esq., B.A., 1888.
Surgeon-Major J. J. L. Ratton, M.D., 1888.
H. S. Thomas, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S., 1889.
†Surgeon-Major C. J. McNally, M.D., 1890.
†H. E. Lieut.-Genl. Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B.,
J. H. Garstin, Esq., C.S.I., 1894. [R.A., 1891
†The Venerable J. F. Browne, B.D., 1895.
†T. Rama Rau, 1895.
Geo. Bickle, Esq., 1896.
†Mir Shuja'at Ali Khan, 1895.
†Rao Bahadur S. Seshaiya, B.A., 1897.
†C. C. Flanagan, Esq., M.A., 1899.
J. S. Gamble, Esq., M.A., 1899.
†Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar, B.A., K.C.S.I., 1901.
1887. F. H. Trevithick, Esq., 1891.
Rev. G. Patterson, 1892.
S. Ramasawmi Mudaliyar, M.A., B.L., 1892.
R. Sewell, Esq., 1895.
Sir Charles Lawson, 1897.
J. D. Rees, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., C.I.E., 1901.

† Deceased Fellows.

1888 The Right Rev. Henri Josi Reid daSilva, D.D., 1897.
1890 Surgeon-Major J. H. Ritchie, M.D., 1891.
Major-General W. F. deFabeck, M.D.
Col. C. E. McVittie, F.R.C.S.
Lt.-Col. F. W. Blenkinsop.
1891 †H. E. Lieut.-Genl. Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K.C.B., [1893.
Col. J. Pennycuick, R.E., C.S.I., 1896.
†Rao Bahadur P. Sundaram Pillai, M.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., [1897.
H. C. West, Esq., 1899.
H. G. Wedderburn, Esq., M.A., 1899.
1892 G. A. Parker, Esq., 1896
†J. H. Spring Branson, Esq., 1897
Rev. T. H. Hodson, M.A., 1896.
1893 H. E. Major-Genl. Charles Mansfield Clarke, C.B., 1895.
1894 M. T. Quinn, Esq., M.A., 1896.
†N. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, M.A., 1901
1895 †O. Chandu Menon, 1899.
†V. T. Seshadriyachariyar, B.A., 1900
†The Ven'ble W. W. Elwes, M.A., 1901
†The Right Rev. T. Mayer, 1900
1896 C. S. Crole, Esq., 1899.
J. Sturrock, Esq., 1899.
†Rama Varma Rajah (Tampuran of Parapanad), 1900.
Col. McNeil Campbell, R.E.
†K. Kalyanasundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., 1902
1897 Rev. W. F. Archibald, 1899
†P. Rangaiya Naidu, 1902.
1898 Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A., 1899.
†Rai Bahadur A. Dhanakoti Mudaliyar, 1902.
1899 †B. H. Chester, Esq., M.A., 1900.
†Raja Sri Manavikrama Raja, 1900
Rev. A. Westcott, M.A., 1901.
†P. Thanu Pillai, M.A., 1901.
1900 †Lieut.-Col. G. L. Walker, M.D., 1901
W. J. Goodrich, Esq., M.A., 1902.
1901 †M. B. Susai Pillai, M.A., 1901.
†C. M. Leonard, Esq., B.A., 1901.

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† Deceased Fellows.

THE CALENDAR FOR 1902-1903.

SEPTEMBER.

1	M	
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
5	F	
6	S	
7	Sun	
8	M	
9	Tu	[illegible]
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	
15	M	Last day of registration for Matric., and First exam. in Arts.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	Last day of registration for the B.A. degree exam.
21	Sun	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	
29	M	
30	Tu	

OCTOBER.

1	W	Last day of registration for the First exam. in Engrg., B.E. degree exam., and First examination in Law.
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	Sun	
6	M	
7	Tu	[illegible]
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	Sun	
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

NOVEMBER.

1	S	Last day of registration for the B.L. and L.T. degree examinations.
2	Sun	
3	M	
4	Tu	Meeting of Syndicate
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	Sun	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for Matriculation and First examination in Arts and B.A. degree examination.
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	Sun	
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	Sun	

DECEMBER.

1	M	**Matric and First exam. in Arts and Last day for receiving attendance certificate for First Exam.-in-Law.**
2	Tu	Meeting of Syndicate
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	Sun	
8	M	B.A., English Lang. Div. Examination and First Examination-in-Law.
9	Tu	
10	W	B.A., Second Lang. Div. Examination.
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	B.A., Sc. Div. Examination.
14	Sun	
15	M	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for L.T. degree examination.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	Sun	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	
29	M	
30	Tu	**Last day for receiving attendance certificates for examinations in Engineering.**
31	W	

JANUARY.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	Sun	
5	M	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for B.L. degree examination.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	Sun	
12	M	First ex. in Engineering, B.L., M.L., B.E. & L.T. degree examinations.
13	Tu	Meeting of Syndicate
14	W	
15	Th	Last day for receiving application and thesis for M.D. degree exam.
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	
19	M	M.A. degree examination.
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	Sun	
26	M	
27	Tu.	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

FEBRUARY

1	Sun	Last day of registration for Medical examinations.
2	M	
3	Tu	[illegible]
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	Sun	
9	M	L.T. degree practical examination.
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	Sun	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	Sun	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	

MARCH.

1	Sun	
2	M	
3	Tu	Meeting of Syndicate
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	Sun	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	Sun	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	Sun	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	Sun	
30	M	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for First L.M. & S., First M.B. & C.M., and Second M.B. & C.M. exams.
31	Tu	

APRIL.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	Sun	
6	M	1st L.M. & S., 1st M.B. & C.M., and 2nd M.B. & C.M., Practical exams. Last day for receiving attendance certificates for 2nd L.M. & S., Final L.M. & S., 3rd M.B. & C.M., Final M.B. & C. M., 1st L.M. & S., 1st M.B. & C. M., and 2nd M.B. & C.M. exams
7	Tu	Meeting of Syndicate
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	2nd L.M. & S., Final L.M. & S., 3rd M.B. & C.M., and L.S.Sc. degree exams.
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	Sun	
20	M	Final M.B. & C.M. degree exam.*
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	

* See Resolution of Senate August 31, 1901.

MAY.

1	F	Last day for receiving applications for certificates of having passed the Matriculation and First examination in Arts.
2	S	
3	Sun	
4	M	
5	Tu	Meeting of Syndicate
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	Sun	
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	Sun	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	Sun	

JUNE.

1	M	
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	Sun	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	Sun	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	
29	M	
30	Tu	Last day of registration for M.A. and M.L. degree exams.

JULY.

1	W
2	Th
3	F
4	S
5	Sun
6	M
7	Tu
8	W
9	Th
10	F
11	S
12	Sun
13	M
14	Tu
15	W
16	Th
17	F
18	S
19	Sun
20	M
21	Tu
22	W
23	Th
24	F
25	S
26	Sun
27	M
28	Tu
29	W
30	Th
31	F

AUGUST.

1	S	
2	Sun	
3	M	
4	Tu	Meeting of Syndicate.
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	Sun	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	Sun	
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	Sun	
31	M	

SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1902-1903.

Examinations.	Fees.	Candidate's applications due.		Examination begins.	
	RS.				
Matriculation	12	15th September	1902	1st December	1902.
First Examination in Arts	24	15th do.	do.	1st do.	do.
B.A. (English Language division)	12	20th do.	do.	8th do.	do.
B.A. (Second Language division)	6	20th do.	do.	10th do.	do.
B.A. (Science division)	18	20th do	do.	13th do.	do.
Master of Arts	50	30th June	do.	19th January	1903.
Licentiate in Teaching .. Theoretical	15	1st November	do.	12th do.	do.
Licentiate in Teaching .. Practical	15	1st do	do.	9th February	do.
First Examination in Law	30	1st October	do.	8th December	1902.
Bachelor of Laws	30	1st November	do.	12th January	1903.
Master of Laws	100	30th June	do.	12th do.	do.
First L.M. & S.	24	1st February	1903	6th April	do.
Second L.M. & S.	36	1st do.	do.	13th do	do.
Final L.M. & S.	36	1st do.	do.	13th do.	do.
First M.B. & C.M.	20	1st do.	do.	6th do.	do.
Second M.B. & C.M.	30	1st do.	do.	6th do	do.
Third M.B. & C.M.	40	1st do.	do.	13th do	do.
Final M.B. & C.M.	50	1st do.	do.	20th do.	do.
M.D. *Theses to be sent in*	100	15th January	do.		
Licentiate in Sanitary Science	40	1st February	do.	13th do.	do.
First Examination in Engineering	20	1st October	1902	12th January	do.
Bachelor of Engineering	30	1st do.	do.	12th do.	do.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXVII. OF 1857.

(PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.)

(Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th September, 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purpose aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows (*that is to say*)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely:

The Right Honorable GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT, Lord HARRIS, Governor of Fort St. George,

The Honorable Sir CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-General, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*.

The Honorable Sir HENRY CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

EYRE BURTON POWELL, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,
HENRY FORTEY, Esquire, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,
JAMES KELLIE, Esquire, President of the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio*,
The Honorable Sir HENRY DAVISON, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,
THOMAS PYCROFT, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government,
EDWARD MALTBY, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
JAMES DEWAR BOURDILLON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,
HENRY FORBES, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government,
Colonel CHARLES ALFRED BROWNE, Secy. to Government,
JAMES BLAIR PRESTON, Esquire, Physician-General,
The Reverend ROBERT HALLEY, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College,
J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esquire, Principal of the Government Normal School,
P. SOOBROYLOO NAIDOO, President of Patcheappah's Institution,
WILLIAM AMBROSE MOREHEAD, Esquire, Provisional Member of the Council of Madras,
GUY LUSHINGTON PRENDERGAST, Esquire, Accountant-General,
Colonel ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, Commandant of Engineers.
Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FABER, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works,
Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS TOWNSEND PEARS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways,
Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE BALFOUR, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
The Reverend JOHN RICHARDS, Master of Arts,
Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK CONYERS COTTON, Acting Mint Master,
CHITTUR RUNGANADUM SASTRI, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature,

JOHN EMELIUS MAYER, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College,
The Reverend ROBERT KERR HAMILTON, Master of Arts,
The Reverend GEORGE HALL, Master of Arts,
The Reverend PETER SORENSON ROYSTON, Bachelor of Arts,
JAMES SANDERSON, Esquire, Surgeon in the Madras Army,
The Reverend JOHN BRAIDWOOD, Master of Arts,
JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Logic in the Presidency College.
RICHARD BURGASS, Esquire, Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes,
Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN JOSEPH LOSH, Military Auditor-General,
WILLIAM JUDSON VANSOMEREN, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College,
SAMUEL JESUDASAN, Native Surgeon,
Major JOHN MAITLAND, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory,
The Reverend A. BURGESS,
The Reverend W. GRANT,
being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise;

and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already appointed, or shall, from time to time, by an order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, hereafter appoint;* and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University.

Senate.

* ELECTION OF FELLOWS BY GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The following rules relating to the above and approved by the Syndicate are published for information :—

1. Candidates for election as Fellows of the University of Madras shall be proposed and seconded by existing Fellows present at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, which during the current academical year will be held in August next.

2. The names of candidates duly proposed and seconded (if eligible under paragraph 5, which is quoted below, of G.O., dated 27th February 1893, No. 155, Educational) shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of September.

3. At the same time the qualifications of graduates entitled to vote shall be specified and voters will be requested to apply to the Registrar for voting papers.

4. Each graduate entitled to vote shall give his vote for not more than two candidates. While a voter may vote for only one candidate, he shall not give more than one vote to the same candidate Any voting paper containing the names of more than two candidates will be rejected.

5. A voter residing in Madras shall record his vote personally at the Senate House in the presence of two members of the Syndicate on a day and at an hour in November to be hereafter notified. A voter not residing in Madras and who is unable to attend at the Senate House in person shall fill in his voting paper in the presence of a Magistrate (not being a Village Magistrate), who will authenticate it with his signature, and shall despatch it in a registered cover to the Registrar, so as to reach him not later than the day before that fixed for voting at the Senate House.

Extract from G.O., dated 27th February 1893, No. 155, Educational.

"5. With regard to the qualifications of candidates for appointment as Fellows and of electors, the Government is disposed to think that the field from which candidates may be selected should be as wide as possible; His Excellency in Council will not, therefore, prescribe any qualifications

Office vacated by leaving India.

Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India, without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, *and the first Chancellor shall be The Right Honorable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.**

Vice-Chancellor.

V. *The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight.** The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; *and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January* 1859.* Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power to re-appoint† *the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated*, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

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for candidates except that, if they happen to be Members of the Madras or any other Indian University, they must be Masters of Arts or Laws or Doctors of Medicine, or else Bachelors of Arts, Laws, Medicine or Engineering of not less than twenty years' standing and that all candidates must be proposed and seconded by existing Fellows of the University. On the other hand, the following classes of persons only will be permitted to vote:

(i) Masters of Arts of the Madras University
(ii) ,, of Laws ,,
(iii) Doctors of Medicine ,,
(iv) Bachelors of Arts ,,
(v) ,, of Laws ,,
(vi) ,, of Medicine and Masters in Surgery of the Madras University
(vii) ,, of Civil Engineering of the Madras University;

provided also that no person belonging to the last four classes will be permitted to vote unless he took his degree at least twenty years before the date of the election."

* Repealed by Act XII of 1876 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras the Members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being shall, while filling such offices, be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty: and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive, as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

Fellows.

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and, as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled,

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power, from time to time, to make and alter any by-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

By-laws

objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honors for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such by-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the Common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such by-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No questions shall be decided at any meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present *at the time of the decision.* At every meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of examiners and officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power, from time to time, to appoint, and as they shall see occasion, to remove all examiners, officers, and servants of the said University.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the by-laws to be, from time to time, made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the institutions authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the by-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners, so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his

Grant of degrees.

proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall, from time to time, see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one general Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.

Annual accounts

SUPPLEMENTARY ACT.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

(Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th October, 1860.)

AN ACT *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees, in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring degrees other than the degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively, to confer such degrees, and to grant such diplomas or licences in respect of degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed, or shall appoint by any by-laws or regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to, and approved by, the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay, respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the degrees therein mentioned and the examinations for those degrees, shall apply to any degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such degrees.

ACT FOR CONFERRING HONORARY DEGREES.

ACT NO. I. OF 1884.

(Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 4th February, 1884.)

AN ACT *to amend the law relating to the granting of Honorary Degrees by the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of granting the degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; and whereas the executive Government of each of the said Universities is, by by-laws made under the Acts establishing the same, vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and certain of the Fellows;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

Repeal of Act XXI. of 1875.

I. Act No. XXI. of 1875 (*an Act to authorise the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees*) is repealed.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law.

II. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of those present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to confer on that person the degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.
I. THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of August, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the senior Fellow according to date of appointment, shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six Fellows.

3. No question shall be brought under the considera-tion of the Senate which has not first been submitted to the Syndicate.

4. Except in the case of urgent business, no meeting of the Senate shall be held unless fifteen days' notice of the intention to hold such meeting be given by the Registrar.

The Registrar shall, with the notice, issue an agenda paper showing the business to be brought before the meeting, and the terms of all resolutions to be proposed of which notice in writing has previously reached him, and the names of the proposers. Notices in writing of proposed amendments and the terms thereof, and of motions for any change in the order of business as set forth in the agenda paper, which are to be circulated to the Fellows before the meeting, should be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar five clear days* before the day of such meeting. The Registrar shall, two clear days before the day of meeting, forward to each member of the Senate an agenda paper showing all the motions and amendments; and no motion and, unless expressly sanctioned by a majority of the members present, no amendment, of which such notice has not been given, shall be put to the meeting, other than a motion for dissolution, adjournment, or suspension of the sitting, for passing to the next business on the agenda paper, for directing the Syndicate to review their decision, or an amendment which shall be accepted by the Chairman as merely formal. The adjournment of the debate may,

* "Five clear days" means five days exclusive of the day on which notice reaches the Registrar and of the day of the meeting. Thus, if the meeting is fixed for Saturday, the notice must reach the Registrar on the Saturday previous.

however, be moved for the purpose of giving notice of an amendment which has not been allowed to be put.

5. Nine Fellows shall constitute a quorum and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Fellows present.

6. The Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor, shall preside at meetings of the Senate, or, if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, a Chairman for the occasion shall be elected by the Fellows present. If the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

7. At the expiration of half an hour from the time of meeting, the Chairman shall take notice whether there are nine Fellows present; and if there are not, the meeting shall forthwith be dissolved. If at any time during the progress of business any member shall call attention to the fact that there is not a quorum present, the meeting shall forthwith be dissolved. Such dissolutions shall be recorded by the Registrar under the signature of the Chairman.

8 At every meeting the business to be entertained shall, unless the meeting by special vote otherwise determine, be taken in the following order:

i. The election, if it be part of the business to be entertained at the meeting, of the Chairman.

ii. Any motion for a change in the order of business.

iii. The election, if it be part of the business to be entertained at the meeting, of any official of the University.

iv Any business and motions of which due notice has been given in the following order:

(*a*) Matters brought forward by the Syndicate.

(*b*) Proposals made by Fellows in the order in which they have been sent up by the Syndicate.

RULES OF DEBATE.

(i.)—*Motions.*

9. Every motion shall be affirmative in form, and shall begin with the word 'that.'

10. Every motion at a meeting must be seconded; otherwise it shall drop. Any Fellow may second a motion, by saying "I second the motion," and may reserve his speech.

11. When a motion has been seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, unless it be ruled out of order.

12. When the proposal has been thus stated, it may be discussed as a question to be resolved either in the affirmative or in the negative, or as proposed to be varied by way of amendment. When, before or after debate, no Fellow rises to speak to the motion, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

13. Not more than one proposal and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the meeting at the same time.

14. A proposal once brought forward shall not be proposed a second time at the same meeting, or at any adjournment thereof. A proposal substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part.

(ii.)—*Amendments.*

15. Any proposal before the meeting may be amended (*a*) by leaving out a word or words; (*b*) by leaving out a word or words in order to add or insert some other word or words; (*c*) by adding or inserting a word or words.

16. When the amendment is of the first kind, the form in which it will be proposed and handed to the Chair will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be left out of the question."

When the amendment is of the second kind, the form will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be left out of the question, in order to add [or insert] the words (mentioning them")."

When the amendment is of the third kind, the form will be "That the words (mentioning them) be added [or inserted "].

17. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a proposal to a negative form, or would alter the first word.

18. Every amendment must be relevant to the motion upon which it is moved, and be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence.

19. No amendment shall be proposed which substantially raises a question already disposed of by the meeting, or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed by it.

20. An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the part not so disposed of.

21. The order in which amendments to a proposal are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman.

22. An amendment must be seconded in the same way as a motion; otherwise it shall drop.

23. When an amendment has been moved and seconded it shall, unless ruled out of order, be stated from the Chair, and then the debate may proceed on the original proposal and the amendment together.

(iii.)—*Putting the Question; Further Amendments.*

24. When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall put the question to the vote thus:

If there is no amendment, the Chairman shall say "The question is," and state the motion.

If there is an amendment, he shall say "It has been moved," and state the motion; then he shall say "Since which it has been moved by way of amendment," and state the amendment; and then, if the amendment is one of the first two kinds, he shall put the question "Shall the words [or word] proposed to be left out be retained."

If the amendment is of the second kind, and the last-mentioned question has been resolved in the affirmative, the amendment shall drop. If the last-mentioned question has been negatived, the Chairman shall then put the question "Shall the proposed words be added" [or "inserted"].

If the amendment is of the third kind, the first question put shall be "That those words be there added" [or "inserted"].

25. If an amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and, subject to the foregoing by-laws, any other amendment duly notified shall then be proposed thereto.

26. If an amendment is carried, the proposal as amended shall be stated from the Chair, and may then be debated as a substantive question, to which the further amendments to the original proposal of which due notice has been given and so far as they shall be applicable, may be proposed, subject to the foregoing by-laws; and such

further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment.

27. No question shall be withdrawn from the decision of the meeting without its unanimous consent; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover states his wish to withdraw the motion, and the Chairman, after an interval during which no dissent is expressed, announces that it is withdrawn.

(iv.)—*Adjournments.*

28. A proposal "That this meeting be now dissolved" or "be now adjourned to (some specified time)" may be moved at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for dissolution is carried, the business before the meeting shall drop.

29. A proposal "That the debate be now adjourned to (some specified time)" may be moved at the like time and in the like manner as the motion "That this meeting be now adjourned," and if carried shall have the effect of postponing the debate till the time specified. If it be negatived, the debate shall be resumed.

30. No amendment shall be moved to a proposal under either of the two last preceding by-laws, except one for substituting a different time for that for which it is proposed to adjourn the meeting or debate.

31. A meeting or a debate renewed or continued after an adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

32. The motion "That the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper" may be made at any time, in like manner and subject to the same rules as one for adjournment. If such a motion be carried, the proposal under consideration and the amendment thereon, if any, shall drop.

33. No motion for the dissolution or for the adjournment of the meeting, or for the adjournment of the debate, or for the suspension of the sitting, or to pass to the next business, shall, except by leave of the meeting, be moved or seconded by any Fellow who has spoken to the question then before the meeting, or who during the discussion of such question has already made one of the aforesaid motions. Any such motion shall take precedence of any question that may be before the meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question.

34. When a motion of the class contemplated in the last preceding by-law has been brought forward and negatived, no other motion of that class shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; nor shall a debate be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same question.

(v.)—*Miscellaneous.*

35. The Fellow who first rises to speak, at the conclusion of a speech, has the right to be heard. In cases of competition, the Chairman shall decide who is in possession of the meeting.

36. Except as hereinafter provided, a Fellow, having spoken to a motion or amendment, is not at liberty to speak again to such motion or amendment.

37. In so far as the question raised by an amendment is one on which he has not yet spoken, any Fellow may speak to that question, though he has spoken to the original question, or a previous amendment.

38. When the Chairman has ascertained that no other Fellow entitled to address the meeting desires to speak, the mover of the original resolution may reply upon the whole debate. But the mover of an amendment, or of a dissolution or adjournment, or of the suspension of the sitting, or that the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper, has no right of reply.

39. No Fellow shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

40. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding or speaking to a motion or amendment as any other Fellow. But he shall vacate the chair whilst he is so engaged, and the chair shall during such time be taken by the senior Fellow present not being the Chairman. Without leaving the chair, the Chairman may, however, at his discretion, or at the request of any Fellow, explain to the meeting the scope of any motion or amendment.

41. Any Fellow may, even whilst another is speaking, rise to explain any misconception of expressions used by him, but he shall confine himself strictly to such explanation.

42. Any Fellow may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another Fellow is addressing the meeting, but no speech shall be made on such point of order.

43. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any Fellow to order, and shall have power to take such action as may be necessary to enforce his decision.

44. Any motion or amendment standing in the name of a member who is absent from a meeting, or who declines to move it, may be brought forward by any other member.

45. Meetings of the Senate shall ordinarily be brought to a close at 7 o'clock P.M.

(vi.)—*Voting.*

46. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Senate by a show of hands in the affirmative and negative, or by sitting and rising, and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.

47. Any Fellow may then demand a division, except on a motion of the kind contemplated in by-laws 28 and 29.

48. The Chairman shall thereupon give such directions for effecting the division as he shall consider expedient.

(vii.)—*Committees.*

49. The Senate may, when it thinks fit, appoint a committee consisting of any number of its members, or it may resolve itself into a committee.

50. A motion for the appointment of a committee, or for the resolution of the meeting into a committee, may be made by any member at any time, and without the notice required by by-law 4. Such motion must be proposed and seconded, otherwise it shall drop.

51. A motion for the appointment of a committee must define the purpose for which the committee is to serve.

The member moving shall name the persons whom he wishes to form the committee, and the names of such persons shall form part of his motion. Amendments enlarging or restricting the operations of a committee or proposing the removal or addition of names, may be made without previous notice.

52. The quorum for a committee of the whole Senate shall be the same as that provided for the meetings of the Senate; the quorum for a committee appointed by the Senate shall be not less than a majority of the members appointed.

53. In committee the proceedings shall be governed by the rules framed for debate, except that no notice need be given of motions or amendments, no motion need be seconded, and every member may speak on any question as often as he chooses.

54. The resolutions passed by the Senate in committee shall be embodied in a report by the Registrar, but shall not become final until they have been confirmed by the Senate at a subsequent meeting.

55. The resolutions of a committee appointed by the Senate shall be embodied in a report prepared by a member of the committee, which report shall be laid before the committee for adoption or amendment. The report shall be presented to the Senate at its next meeting, subject to the provisions of by-law 4 respecting notice.

ELECTIONS.

56. In all cases of election, the election shall be by ballot by means of voting papers.

57. In the case of a contested election between more than two candidates for a paid appointment, the candidates shall be proposed and seconded. The ballot shall then be taken, and the candidate who has the smallest number of votes on a first ballot shall be withdrawn, and another ballot between the remaining candidates shall then be taken; and so on until the number of candidates is reduced to two, when the final ballot between these two shall be taken.

58. In all other cases of election, each Fellow shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are appointments to be filled, but shall not give more than one vote for one person; and the candidate or candidates having the largest number of votes shall be elected. When rendered necessary by two or more candidates having an equal number of votes, a fresh ballot shall be taken between these candidates; and if in the second ballot the votes are equal, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

MINUTES.

59. Within two weeks after a meeting of the Senate, a draft of the minutes of such meeting shall be circulated for confirmation to such Fellows as were present, and the minutes, so confirmed, shall be attested by the Chancellor,

Vice-Chancellor, or Chairman. In the event of exception being taken to the correctness of any minute, the minute shall be brought forward at the next meeting for confirmation by such of the Fellows as were present when the business was transacted to which the minute refers. Once every twelve months, or at such other intervals as the Senate shall direct, the Syndicate shall cause the minutes of the meetings of the Senate to be printed, and a copy thereof to be forwarded to each Fellow.

PROTESTS.

60. Any member of the Senate intending to protest against a resolution of the Senate shall give notice of his intention to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the date of the meeting at which the resolution was passed, and within one week from such date lodge his protest with the Registrar. The Registrar shall thereupon cause the protest to be printed and circulated to each member of the Senate who was present at the meeting, with a request that he will record a vote for three members of the Senate to form a committee to prepare a memorandum in support of the resolution. The three members receiving the largest number of votes and who are willing to act shall frame the memorandum accordingly, and the Registrar shall submit the protest and memorandum, together with a copy of the resolution, for the consideration and orders of the Governor in Council.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

61. A convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held annually in the month of March, and at such other time as the Chancellor shall direct.

62. Candidates for degrees must, five clear days before the day fixed for convocation, inform the Registrar in writing of their intention to be present. No person shall be admitted to convocation who has not thus sent in his name to the Registrar.

63. Any person who, having sent in his name to the Registrar as a candidate for a degree at convocation, fails to appear, shall, when he next applies for his degree, be charged a fee of rupees ten, unless he can furnish to the Syndicate a sufficient reason for his non-appearance.

64. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate room at the appointed hour.

65. The Fellows having taken their seats, the Registrar shall then read the reports of the examiners, unless it is agreed to take them as read. The reports shall be in the following form:

We, the examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the examination for the degree of.............................., do hereby certify that we have examined the persons whose names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the degree of.........................., and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same.

Witness our hands, etc.

66. The graces of the Senate on behalf of the candidates for admission to the several degrees will be supplicated in the following order:

Law—by the President of the Faculty of Law.

Medicine—by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

Engineering—by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

Arts—by the President of the Faculty of Arts.

67. The formula to be used for each grace shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be as follows:

............Chancellor, I move that a grace of the Senate be passed that those persons whom the examiners have certified to be qualified for the degree of.................................be admitted to that degree.

68. Whereupon the Chancellor shall put the question "*Doth it please you that this grace be passed?*" and the Senate assenting, the Chancellor shall say "*This grace is passed.*"

69. When all the graces have been passed, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall proceed in procession to the hall in which the degrees are to be conferred.

70. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the candidates.

71. The candidates shall wear the gowns and hoods

pertaining to their respective degrees, and shall be arranged opposite to the Chancellor.

72. On the procession entering the hall, the candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have taken their seats.

73. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say:

This convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer degrees upon the candidates who, in the examinations recently held for that purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the candidates stand forward.

74. Then the candidates standing, the Chancellor shall put to them the following questions:

Question.—*Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes members of this University?*

Answer.—I do promise.

Question.—*Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?*

Answer.—I do promise.

Question.—*Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men?*

Answer.—I do promise.

In the case of candidates for professional degrees, the following addition shall be made:

Question.—*Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of a legal, medical and engineering professions, that you will on all occasions maintain their purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the straight path of their honorable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?*

Answer.—I do promise.

75. Then the Chancellor shall say:

Let the candidates be now presented.

76. Then the candidates shall be presented to the Chancellor by the heads of their respective colleges, being

Fellows of the University, or by other Fellows of the University; they having first received their diplomas from the Registrar.

77. When all the candidates for the same degree have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the candidates, who shall remain standing:

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Madras, I admit you to the degree of... ....in this University, and in token thereof you have been presented with these diplomas, and I authorise you to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of your degree.

78. When all the candidates have been presented, the Registrar shall present the record of the degrees that have been conferred, to the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

79. Then an address shall be made to the candidates by a member of the Senate, appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the degree conferred upon them, they have attained.

80. The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say:

I dissolve this convocation.

81. Then the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the graduates standing.

II. THE FACULTIES.

82. The Senate shall be divided into four faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering: every Fellow shall belong to one faculty at least, and any Fellow may belong to more than one faculty.

83. The faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its annual meeting in August.

84. Each faculty shall elect its own President at the annual meeting in August. Every meeting of a faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the senior Fellow belonging to that faculty according to date of appointment.

85. If any faculty omit to elect a President within one

month after its appointment or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Fellow of such faculty to be its President.

86. Not less than three days' notice of a meeting of a faculty shall be given to each member thereof. The notice shall be accompanied or followed by an agenda paper, showing all the business to be brought before the meeting, and any papers connected therewith.

87. At all meetings of a faculty the President shall take the chair, but in case of his absence, the Fellows present shall appoint a Chairman. If the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

88. Seven Fellows of the faculty of Arts and three Fellows of any of the other faculties shall constitute a quorum.

89. Within one week after a meeting of a faculty, a draft of the minutes of such meeting shall be circulated for confirmation to such members as were present, and the minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the President or Chairman.

III. THE SYNDICATE.

90. The executive government of the University will be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several faculties, at the annual meeting of the Senate in August, in the following proportions:

Five by the faculty of Arts.
One by the faculty of Law.
One by the faculty of Medicine.
One by the faculty of Engineering.

91. No Fellow shall be eligible as a member of the Syndicate who is not resident in or near Madras; and any member of the Syndicate who shall have been absent from the town of Madras for a period of more than three months, or shall have quitted the town of Madras with the intention of being absent for more than three months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat.

92. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Syndicate, a new member shall forthwith be elected by the faculty for the remainder of the current year.

93. If any faculty omit to elect a member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the members of that faculty.

94. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily in the first week of every month, or at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the senior member of the Syndicate according to date of election.

95. Not less than three days' notice of a meeting shall be given to each member of the Syndicate. The notice shall be accompanied or followed by an agenda paper showing all the business to be brought before the meeting, and any papers connected therewith.

96. Three members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

97. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at meetings of the Syndicate; but, in case of his absence, the members present shall appoint a Chairman for the occasion, and if the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

98. Within one week after a meeting of the Syndicate, a draft of the minutes of such meeting shall be circulated for confirmation to such members as were present, and the minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman, and thereafter be circulated for information to such members resident in Madras as were absent.

99. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint and to remove the examiners and assistant examiners and all other officers of the University, except the Registrar; to consider and to decide on the exceptional cases contemplated by Section XII. of the Act of Incorporation; to regulate examinations; to recommend for degrees, honors, and rewards; to keep the accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

100. The Syndicate shall be empowered to appoint during the current year, until the annual meeting of the Senate in August, any Fellow recently appointed, to any one or more of the faculties.

101. The Syndicate shall be empowered to frame such by-laws as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for confirmation.

102. The Syndicate shall be empowered to refer any subject to a faculty for consideration, and to call upon it for a report thereupon.

103. Any faculty or Fellow shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration, and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate thereupon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

104. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate, under special circumstances, to dispense with a strict compliance with the by-laws, so far as they regulate the time, place, and manner of any examination, and the interval to elapse between one examination and another; provided that the resolution passed in every such case shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting, with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted.

IV. BOARDS OF STUDIES.

105. There shall be Boards of Studies in the following branches of knowledge:

(1) English.
(2) Sanskrit, Uriya, Marathi, and Burmese.
(3) Greek, Latin, French, and German.
(4) Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani.
(5) The Dravidian Languages.
(6) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
(7) Physical Science.
(8) Natural Science.
(9) Mental and Moral Science.
(10) History.
(11) Law.
(12) Medicine.
(13) Engineering.
(14) Teaching.

106. The boards are empowered to submit for consideration of the Syndicate nominations of examiners and assistant examiners in their respective branches; to recommend the text-books required from year to year; to consult specialists who are not Fellows of the University; and they shall consider and report on all matters referred to them by the Syndicate.

107. The members of the respective boards shall be appointed by the Syndicate from among the Fellows, shall

severally hold office for three years from the date of appointment, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. A member who has been absent from India for a period exceeding six months, may be declared to have vacated his seat, and his place may be filled up.

108. No board shall consist of fewer than three or more than twelve members.

109. The Chairman of a board, who shall ordinarily be the senior Fellow on that board resident in the city or suburbs of Madras, shall be appointed by the Syndicate.

V. THE REGISTRAR.

110. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Syndicate, subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

111. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to five years, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-appointment.

112. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate to dispense with the services of the Registrar at any time before the expiration of five years on payment to him of six months' salary, and it may at any time discharge him from its service without notice or compensation in the event of misconduct on his part or of a breach by him of any of the conditions on which he was engaged. In case the Registrar should wish to resign his office before the expiration of five years, he shall give six months' notice of his intention to resign.

The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 600 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 800. If, at the completion of his term of five years, a Registrar be re-engaged, his salary shall continue to be Rs. 800 per mensem.

The Registrar shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and shall not absent himself from his duties without the permission of the Syndicate.

113. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the records, library, common seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

114. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate.

115. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to give notice of meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, and Faculties, to the respective members thereof, and to keep a record of the proceedings of all such meetings. He shall also, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange that any member of the Senate, of the Syndicate, or of a Faculty, shall have access to the proceedings of the Senate, Syndicate, or Faculty, respectively, and to any documents connected with such proceedings.

VI. THE ASSISTANT REGISTRAR.

116. The appointment of the Assistant Registrar by the Syndicate, in accordance with by-law 99, shall be subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

117. The office shall be tenable for a period of five years, but the same individual may be re-appointed, and in that case his service shall, for the purpose of determining his salary, be deemed to have continued for the full number of years he has served.

118. The duties of the Assistant Registrar shall be from time to time defined by the Syndicate.

VII. EXAMINERS.

119. The Registrar shall, not later than the 31st December, send to all Fellows of the University, and to all heads of affiliated colleges who are not Fellows, a circular, stating the probable number of examiners and assistant examiners required in each subject or group of subjects for the examinations of the next ensuing academical year, and he shall request those to whom the circular is addressed, to nominate, not later than the 31st January, persons whom they consider suitable for appointment as examiners or assistant examiners.

120. Those thus requested to nominate examiners and assistant examiners shall not be restricted to the nomination of so many gentlemen only as may be required to fill the offices of examiners and assistant examiners throughout the year. The Syndicate shall be bound to consider such nominations, but its selection is not limited to them.

121. The examiners appointed by the Syndicate to

examine in any subject or group of subjects in a given Faculty shall, as a body, conduct and be responsible for all examinations in that subject or group of subjects in that Faculty.

122. The duties and responsibilities of assistant examiners shall be limited to examining the answer papers under the supervision of the examiners.

123. There shall be not less than two examiners in any subject or group of subjects.

124. For the above purpose the subjects of examination shall be grouped as follows:

FACULTY OF ARTS.

(1) English; (2) Sanskrit; (3) Greek and Latin; (4) Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani; (5) Marathi; (6) Tamil; (7) Telugu; (8) Kanarese; (9) Malayalam; (10) Uriya; (11) French and German; (12) Burmese; (13) Mathematics; (14) Physics, Chemistry, and Physiography; (15) General Biology; (16) Botany; (17) Physiology and Zoology; (18) Geology and Palæontology; (19) Psychology, Logic, and Ethics; (20) Geography, Ethnology, History, and Political Economy; (21) all the subjects of examination for the degree in Teaching.

FACULTY OF LAW.

(1) All the subjects of examination for the degree of B.L.; (2) all the subjects of examination for the degree of M.L.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

(1) All the subjects of examination for degrees in Medicine; (2) all the subjects of examination for the degree in Sanitary Science.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

All the subjects of examination for the degree in Engineering.

125. Examiners shall ordinarily be appointed not less than six months before the examination.

126. The Syndicate shall appoint one of the examiners in each subject or group of subjects to be Chairman, and he—unless that duty is assigned by the Syndicate to some other examiner—shall prepare and forward to the Registrar, on or before a day to be fixed by the Syndicate, a statement in the prescribed form, showing the marks awarded by the examiners in that subject or group of subjects to each candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by them, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Syndicate.

VIII. GENERAL.

127. No question shall be put at any University examination calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the candidate, and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

IX. EXAMINATION AND DEGREES.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

128. A Matriculation examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 1st day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case the examination shall begin on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate. The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which the examination shall be held.*

129. Applications for admission to the Matriculation examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 15th September preceding the examination. Except in the cases provided for in by-law 131, each candidate must forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 15th November preceding the examination, a certificate in the subjoined form signed by the headmaster of the high school he is attending at the date of applying for admission to the examination :

I hereby certify that...........has attended †.............. during the two terms of the current school year, that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the several classes of a high school, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

A candidate who has failed to pass a Matriculation examination and seeks admission to a subsequent examination must forward a like certificate so as to reach the

* The other centres for December 1902 are; Bangalore, Bellary, Berhampore, Calicut, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Cuddapah, Ernakulam, Guntur, Hassan, Hyderabad (Deccan), Kottayam, Kumbakonam, Kurnool, Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Mercara, Mysore, Ongole, Palghat, Rajahmundry, Salem, Shimoga, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum, Vellore, and Vizianagram.

† The high school or high schools which the candidate has attended must be entered here.

Registrar before the 15th of November preceding the examination to which he seeks admission.

130. Schools falling under any of the following classes shall be regarded as recognised:

(*a*) Schools recognised by the Madras Education Department under the Madras educational rules.

(*b*) Schools in Native States of Southern India certified by the Government of the States in which they are situated to be organized and conducted in substantial accordance with the Madras educational rules.

(*c*) Schools in other Presidencies and Provinces of British India and in Ceylon which satisfy the University that they are organized and conducted so as to ensure efficient training up to the standard of the Matriculation examination.

Application from high schools for admission to class (*b*) or to class (*c*) must be made to the Syndicate.

131. When a candidate has not received his education in a recognised high school, the Syndicate shall have the power to exempt him from the production of the certificate of attendance required under by-law 129, provided the candidate produces satisfactory evidence that he is of good character, that he has received suitable instruction and that he is qualified to enter upon a University course. Applications for exemption from the production of the certificate of attendance at a recognised high school must be forwarded so as as to reach the Registrar before the 1st July preceding the examination.

A candidate who produces a certificate from a Fellow of the University or from the headmaster of a recognised high school to the effect that he is of good character and that he has completed his twentieth year shall be exempted from the production of the certificate of attendance required under by-law 129. The certificate as to his age and character must be forwarded to the Registrar with his application for admission to the examination.

132. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of twelve rupees. A candidate failing to pass a Matriculation examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twelve rupees on each occasion.

133. The Matriculation examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be given out to candidates on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

134. The Matriculation examination shall comprise four divisions (i) English Language; (ii) Second Language; (iii) Mathematics; (iv) Elementary Physical Science, History, and Geography.

i.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

There shall be three papers set upon the English Language; one paper, of three hours' duration, on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, which shall test the candidate's ability to analyse sentences, to explain and recast forms of expression, and to explain figures of speech and express them in unfigurative language; one paper, of two hours' duration, on paraphrase and composition; and one paper, of one hour's duration, on translation into English from any one of the vernacular languages mentioned in this by-law. In the case of candidates whose vernacular language is English, the third paper shall be on English composition.

ii.—SECOND LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the candidate—

(a) *Classical and Foreign Languages.*		(b) *Indian Vernacular Languages.*	
Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Hindustani.	Kanarese.
Greek.	Persian.	Marathi.	Malayalam.
Latin.	French.	Tamil.	Uriya.
Hebrew.	German.	Telugu.	Burmese.

In the second language there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English.

In the case of the classical and foreign languages the passages in the second paper which are set for translation into English shall be partly passages taken from the text-books and partly passages of somewhat less difficulty not taken from the text-books. One-third of the marks allotted to the second paper shall be assigned to transla-

tion from English, one-third to the translation of passages taken from the text-books, and one-third to the translation of passages not taken from the text-books.

In the case of the Indian vernacular languages the passages in the second paper which are set for translation into English shall be of moderate difficulty and shall not be taken from the text-books; and the passages in the second paper which are set for translation from English shall be the same for all these languages. One-half of the marks allotted to the second paper shall be assigned to translation from English.

iii.—MATHEMATICS.

(*a*) *Arithmetic.*—Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, reduction, vulgar and decimal fractions, square and cubic measure, practice, ratio, proportion, applications of the term *per cent.*, interest, present worth and discount, stocks and shares, profit and loss, exchange, square root and cube root.

(*b*) *Algebra.*—Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, involution and evolution, greatest common measure and least common multiple, simple equations with easy problems, and quadratic equations.

(*c*) *Geometry.*—The first three books of Euclid with easy deductions.

iv.—ELEMENTARY PHYSICAL SCIENCE, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(*a*) Elementary Physics.

(*b*) Elementary Chemistry.

(*c*) The History of India, including an elementary knowledge of the present system of administration in British India, and the Geography of India.

(*d*) The outlines of the History of England from 1485 to the end of the nineteenth century. General Geography with special reference to the Geography of the British Empire.

135. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of decided ability well-prepared in the subject.

136. The Matriculation examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the

following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	
First day ..	10—1	English	70	150
	2—4		50	
	4-5—5-5		30	
Second day..	10—1	Second Language . ..	50	100
	2—5		50	
Third day ..	10—1	Arithmetic	50	120
	2—4	Geometry	35	
Fourth day.	10—12	Algebra	35	
	1—3	Elementary Physics ..	40	180
	3-10—5-10	Elementary Chemistry ..	40	
Fifth day ..	10—12-30	History of India, etc. ..	50	
	2—4-30	History of England, etc..	50	
		Total ..		550

137. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain forty per cent. of the marks in the English language and thirty-five per cent. of the marks in each of the remaining divisions. Successful candidates who obtain not less than sixty per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class, and arranged in order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each candidate. All other candidates who pass shall be placed in the second class, and shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

Form of statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional language.	Number of Marks obtained.				Total Number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Second language.	Mathematics.	Elementary Physical Science History and Geography.				
			150	100	120.	180	550			

138. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

Applications for certificates shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May succeeding the examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

139. The First examination in Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 1st day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case the examination shall begin on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which the examination shall be held

140. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has completed two years from the time of passing the Matriculation examination in this University or some other examination which may be accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

141. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 15th September preceding the examination. Each candidate must forward with his application his Matriculation or other accepted certificate, and he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 15th November preceding the examination, term-certificates, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of some college affiliated in Arts to this University to the effect that he has attended an affiliated college for a period of at least four terms after passing the Matriculation or other accepted examination, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

* The other centres for December 1902 are: Bangalore, Bellary, Berhampore, Calicut, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Ernakulam, Guntur, Hyderabad (Deccan), Kottayam, Kumbakonam, Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Mysore, Ongole, Palghat, Rajahmundry, Salem, Shimoga, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum, and Vizianagram.

A candidate who passed the Matriculation examination in this University not less than four years previously to the examination for which he seeks admission shall not be required to produce term-certificates.

142. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of twenty-four rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-four rupees on each occasion.

143. The First examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be given out to candidates on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

144. Candidates for the First examination in Arts shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge.

i.—English Language.

There shall be four papers on the English language. The first paper shall bear exclusively upon the texts prescribed for the examination. The second paper shall be upon the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language; the analysis of sentences; the explanation and recasting of forms of expression; the explanation of figures of speech and their transformation into unfigurative language; punctuation; the proper selection, number, and order of words in a sentence; the structure of paragraphs; and the ordinary metres used in English verse. The third paper shall be in composition. The fourth paper shall contain a passage for translation from the candidate's second language into English.

ii.—Second Language.

One of the following languages at the option of the candidates:

Sanskrit.*	Hebrew.	Hindustani.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Greek.	Arabic.	Marathi.	Kanarese.	French.
Latin.	Persian.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	German.

There shall be two papers on the second language. The first paper shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language. The second paper shall consist of passages for translation

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

from English into the second language, and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of vernacular languages, of original composition. The passage or passages for translation from English into the second language shall be the same for all vernacular languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

iii.—MATHEMATICS.

(*a*) *Algebra.*- Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Involution and evolution. Greatest common measure and least common multiple. Simple and quadratic equations, with problems. Proportion and variation. Permutations and combinations. Arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonical progressions. Binomial theorem for a positive integral exponent.

(*b*) *Geometry.* Euclid, books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with deductions.

(*c*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—Measurement of angles. Trigonometrical functions and the solution of trigonometrical equations. Addition, multiplication, and division formulæ. The use of logarithms. Properties and solution of triangles. Measurement of heights and distances.

There shall be three papers on Mathematics. The first paper shall be on Algebra; the second on Geometry, and the third on Trigonometry.

iv.—One of the following at the option of the candidate:

A.—PHYSIOLOGY. B.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSIOLOGY.

The examination in this subject shall deal only with the leading facts respecting the structure and life of the human subject: all structural details shall be omitted.

The rudiments of animal chemistry—carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, air, water, carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, ammonia, proteid substances, fat, starch, sugar, urea. Combustion.

The parts of which the body is made up. The tissues. The cavities of the trunk. The general structure of the head and neck. The skeleton. The disposition of the viscera.

The nature of waste. The need of oxygen Compensation for waste. The character of foods. The blood as a medium of communication. The nature and use of secreting glands.

The physiological properties of muscular tissue. The modes in which muscles give rise to movements.

The physiological properties of nervous tissue. The nature of

sensory organs. The relation of the nervous system to muscles and to sensory organs. The general structure and functions of the brain and spinal cord.

A general account of the circulatory, respiratory, urinary, and alimentary systems. The functions of the liver. The structure and functions of the sweat glands. The regulation of the temperature of the body.

B.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Matter and Energy.—Elementary ideas of the various conditions of matter as regards stress, motion, and energy; embracing heated states, electric and magnetic states, cohesion, and gravitation.

Elementary notions of chemical action.—The formation of binary compounds. Breaking up of compound matter into simpler forms. The chemical elements. Water, its composition and different states.

Chemical and physical characters of the crust of the earth.—The chemical elements of which the crust is chiefly composed. The most abundant binary compounds occurring in mineral bodies. Difference between crystalline and non-crystalline substances. The common rock-forming minerals. Granite rocks and volcanic products,—lavas, scoriæ, pumice, and dust. Sedimentary rocks,—conglomerates, sandstones, shales, and clays. Rocks of organic origin and their chemical composition,—chalk, coral-rock and other limestones, peat and coal. Altered rocks, slates, schists, gneiss. Nature and origin of soils.

Internal terrestrial phenomena.—Observations indicating an increased temperature in the interior of the earth. Volcanic phenomena and distribution of volcanoes. Earthquakes and slow upheavals or subsidences of the earth's crust.

The Sea.—Salts dissolved in sea water; depth and form of sea bottom, remarkable inequalities; distribution of temperature and density. Phenomena of arctic and antarctic regions; blocks, pack ice, ice-bergs, &c. Action of the sea upon the earth's crust. Influence of the sea in the distribution of climate.

The Atmosphere.—Height and composition; atmospheric pressure; use of the barometer. Distribution of temperature, horizontal and vertical. Use of the thermometer. Evaporation and condensation. Aqueous vapour, rainfall, ice, and snow. Regions of extreme dryness and of great rainfalls. Land and sea breezes. General conditions of climate. Action of rain, springs, rivers, and glaciers upon the earth's crust. General ideas of the changes which the earth's surface has undergone in the past.

Terrestrial Electricity and Magnetism.—Elementary notions as to the indications and effects of terrestrial electricity and magnetism. Thunderstorms; aurora; the mariner's compass.

The movements of the earth and their results.—Methods of measuring angular space and time. Proofs of rotation and revolution. The earth's orbit. The plane of the ecliptic and plane of the equator. Effects of rotation and revolution. The distribution of light and heat on the earth's surface. Day and night. The year. The seasons.

The climate and other physical features of India.

V.—History.

(*a*) The History of Greece to the death of Alexander the Great (B.C. 323).

(*b*) The History of Rome to the death of the Emperor Augustus.

The paper in History shall contain geographical questions bearing on the subject.

145. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

146. The First examination in Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	
First day ..	10–1	English Text ..	80	
	2–5	English Language ..	50	
				200
Second day..	10–11-30	English Composition ..	30	
	11-45–1-15	Translation ..	40	
	2–5	Second Language ..	50	
				100
Third day..	10–1	Second Language ..	50	
	2–4	Algebra	50	
				150
Fourth day..	10–12	Trigonometry ..	50	
	1–4	Geometry ..	50	
Fifth day ..	10–1	Physiology or Physiography	75	150
	2–5	History	75	
		Total..		600

147. Candidates obtaining thirty-five per cent. of the maximum number of marks in English, thirty-five per cent. in the second language, and thirty per cent. in each of two out of the other branches, shall pass, provided they obtain twenty per cent. of the maximum number of marks in the remaining branch and thirty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks. Candidates obtaining not less than fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first class and arranged in order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained

by each candidate. All other candidates who pass shall be placed in the second class, and shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

Form of statement to be submitted by the tabulator.

Register number.	Second Language.	Number of marks obtained. English	Second Language.	Mathematics.	Physiology or Physiography.	History.	Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		200	100	150	75	75	600			

148. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the second language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

Applications for certificates shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May succeeding the examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

149. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall comprise the following divisions:

i.—*English Language.*
ii.—*Second Language.*
iii.—*Science.*

and shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the eighth day of December unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case, the examination shall commence on the following day.

150. (*a*) No candidate shall be eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Arts until he has passed in English language, in a second language, and in one at least of the science branches; but he may pass in two or more second languages and in two or more science branches before he proceeds to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(*b*) A candidate may at his option appear for examination in any one division, or in any two divisions, or in all three divisions in any one year. A candidate who has passed the examination in any one of these divisions shall not be required to present himself again for examination in that division.

(*c*) No candidate shall be admitted to examination in any of the divisions unless he has passed the First examination in Arts in this University or an examination in some other University which may be accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto. Each candidate must forward with his application his First examination in Arts or other accepted certificate; and, he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 15th November preceding the examination, term-certificates in the forms hereinafter prescribed, from the head of some college affiliated in Arts to this University, to the effect that he has attended an affiliated college for a period of at least four terms after passing the First examination in Arts or other accepted examination, that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed for the division or divisions in which he proposes to appear, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

A candidate who passed the First examination in Arts not less than two years previously to the examination for which he seeks admission and who will have completed his twenty-fifth year before the 15th November preceding the examination, shall not be required to produce term-certificates.

151. Applications for admission to the examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 20th September preceding the examination.

152. Candidates shall be required to pay a fee of rupees twelve for examination in the English language, of rupees six for examination in the second language, and of rupees eighteen for examination in a science branch.

Candidates failing to pass in any division or divisions may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of the fee prescribed for the division or divisions in which they have to undergo re-examination.

153. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

154. The subjects of examination shall be as follows:

i.—*English Language.*

There shall be five papers on the English language, two of which shall bear exclusively upon the texts prescribed for the examination. The third paper shall consist of questions on the English language generally in relation to its history, grammar, idiom, and structure, together with questions on the history of English literature. The fourth paper shall be devoted to testing the candidate's ability in original prose composition. The fifth paper shall contain a passage for translation into English from any one of the second languages mentioned in this by-law.

ii.—*Second Language.*

One of the following languages, at the option of the candidate:

Sanskrit.*	Hebrew.	Marathi	Telugu.	Uriya.
Greek.	Arabic	Hindustani	Kanarese.	French.
Latin.	Persian.	Tamil	Malayalam.	German.

In the second language, if a classical language, there shall be two papers, one of which shall contain questions on the texts prescribed and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, and the other (unless it be Sanskrit) shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English. But if the second language be Sanskrit, the second paper shall also contain questions on a prescribed portion of the history of Sanskrit Literature,† but these questions shall not bear more than one-fifth of the total marks allotted to that paper.

If the second language be a vernacular language, there shall be three papers. The first paper shall contain questions on the texts prescribed and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language. The second paper shall contain passages for translation from English into the vernacular language and from the vernacular language

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

† The History of Indian Literature, by Prof. A. Weber, pages 175 to 282.

into English. The third paper shall be devoted to testing the candidate's ability in original prose composition.

The passage for translation from English shall be the same for all vernacular languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the texts prescribed and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other works.

iii.—*Science.*

One of the following branches of knowledge, at the option of the candidate:

BRANCH I.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

i.—PURE MATHEMATICS.

Algebra.—As for the First examination in Arts, and in addition the following. Scales of notation, calculation and use of logarithms, interest, annuities, &c., indeterminate equations of the 1st degree.

Geometry.—Including

(1) *Euclid*, as for the First examination in Arts, with problems.

(2) *Conic Sections*, the fundamental propositions, with riders.

Plane Trigonometry.—As for the First examination in Arts, and in addition the following. Inverse trigonometrical functions, DeMoivre's theorem, the expansion of $\sin n\theta$ and $\cos n\theta$ in terms of the sines and cosines of multiples of θ. Series for the calculation of π.

Spherical Trigonometry.—As in Todhunter's *Spherical Trigonometry*, chapters I.—VIII.

Theory of Equations.—Including general properties of equations and roots, transformation of equations, Descartes' rule of signs, equal roots, limits of roots, commensurable roots, depression of equations, reciprocal equations, binomial, cubic and biquadratic equations.

Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.—Including the straight line, the parabola, the ellipse, and the hyperbola, and the general equation of the 2nd degree, but omitting poles and polars and abridged notation.

The Differential Calculus.—As in Todhunter's *Differential Calculus*, chapters I.—VII., X., XI., XIII., XVIII.—XXVI., all inclusive—those articles being omitted which the author recommends students first reading the subject to omit.

ii.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

[*Treated without the aid of the Differential Calculus.*]

Dynamics, including *Kinematics*, *Kinetics*, and *Statics*.

Kinematics.—Motion, absolute and relative, composition and resolution of linear velocities and accelerations and of angular velocities. Elements of simple harmonic motion. Parabolic motion. Motion of a particle under gravity (i.) in free space, (ii.) down an inclined plane, (iii.) down a circular arc. The simple pendulum.

Kinetics.—Mass, force, momentum, kinetic energy or *vis viva*, gravity, measures of force, absolute units of force, composition and resolution of forces, moments, centre of inertia or mass, moment of inertia, work, energy and its mechanical measure, Newton's three laws of motion, Attwood's machine, conservation of energy. Direct and oblique impact of perfectly and imperfectly elastic spheres, the ballistic pendulum.

Statics.—Composition and resolution of forces (statistically considered) in the same or parallel planes. The parallelogram and polygon of forces, conditions of equilibrium of a body acted on by forces in one plane. The theory of the simple machines, without and with friction, the principle of virtual velocities as applied to the simple machines.

Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.—The transmission of pressure by, and the variation of pressure within, non-elastic fluids, the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. Specific gravity. The properties of elastic fluids. The principal instruments and machines whose action depends on these fluids.

Geometrical Optics.—Reflection and refraction of direct pencils of light at plane and spherical surfaces (omitting calculations for aberration). Prisms and lenses, microscopes and telescopes, general explanation of the spectrum, achromatism, the rainbow, and the eye.

Astronomy.—Including—the earth, its figure and diurnal motion; the tides. The explanation of the celestial sphere. The principal features of the solar system—the sun, primary and secondary planets, comets, and meteoric streams. The real and apparent motions of the heavenly bodies, Kepler's laws. Refraction, parallax, precession, nutation, and aberration. General explanation of solar and lunar eclipses and of occultations of stars and planets. Determination of solar parallax by transits of Venus, and by oppositions of Mars and of the nearest of the minor planets. The fixed stars, their annual parallaxes, proper motions, and variations of light; binary systems; nebulæ.

BRANCH II.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

i.—(*a*) EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS, (*b*) INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, *Theoretical and Practical.*

ii.—One of the following at the option of the candidate:

A.—MIXED MATHEMATICS AND ADVANCED PHYSICS.

B.—ADVANCED CHEMISTRY, *Theoretical and Practical.*

i.– Experimental Physics and Inorganic Chemistry.

(a) Experimental Physics.

[*Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the methods and apparatus by which the leading principles of Physics, as enumerated below, can be illustrated and applied.*]

Units of measurement. The laws of motion considered experimentally The chief forces of nature. The general properties of solids, liquids and gases The nature, intensity, and transmission of fluid pressure in general. The pressure of liquids in equilibrium under the action of gravity. The equilibrium of solids floating or entirely immersed in gravitating fluids. The specific gravities of substances, with the ordinary modes of determining them. Measurement of the pressure of the atmosphere and of the elastic force of gases. Diffusion of liquids and gases. Definition of work and energy: conservation and transmutation of energy.

Acoustics. Production and mode of propagation of sound. Intensity, pitch, and quality Velocity of sound in air. Influence of temperature and density Velocity of sound in other media. Laws of reflection and refraction Nature of musical sounds. Longitudinal vibrations of rods and of columns of air. Transverse vibrations of strings. Variation in their rate of vibration by changes in their tension, length, thickness, and substance.

Heat. – Definition of heat and temperature. Construction of instruments for the measurement of temperature. Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases under heat. Change of state; tension of vapours; latent heat. Radiant heat, its reflection, refraction, and absorption. Conduction, definition of thermal conductivity; convection. Specific heat. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Magnetism.—Properties of magnets. Induction. Magnetic relations of iron and steel. Terrestrial magnetism.

Electricity.—Two electrical states and their mutual relations. Conduction and insulation. Induction. Electric attraction and repulsion. Distribution and accumulation of electricity on conductors. Electric discharge. Voltaic electricity; the various batteries. Electromotive force; strength of currents; resistance; Ohm's law. Heating and chemical effects of electric currents. Action between currents and magnets; electro-magnetism. Induced currents: magneto-electricity. Thermo-electricity.

Optics.—Laws of propagation of light. Measurement of velocity of light. Photometry. Laws of reflection and refraction of light. Reflection at plane and at spherical surfaces. Refraction at plane and at spherical surfaces. Refraction through lenses, including the formation of images. Chromatic dispersion.

(b) Inorganic Chemistry.

Differences between mechanical mixture, solution, and chemical combination. Outlines of crystallography. Formation of crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the melting point and the boiling point of a substance depend. Difference between elementary and compound substances. Laws of chemical combina-

tion. Equivalent weights of the elements. Multiple proportion. The atomic theory. Atomic value (quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular weights. Relation between the density of a gas and its molecular weight. Abnormal densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of gases by volume. Compound radicals. Atomic and molecular combination. Meaning of chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double decomposition. Nature of acids, bases, and salts. Capacity of saturation of acids and bases. Nomenclature. Relation between atomic weight and specific heat. Faraday's electrolytic law. Principles of spectrum-analysis. Diffusion of gases.

Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine.—The combinations of the last four elements with hydrogen. *Oxygen.*— Ozone. Water and peroxide of hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of chlorine. Chlorates and hypochlorites. *Sulphur.* Sulphuretted hydrogen. The oxides of sulphur. Sulphuric acid and the sulphates. Sulphurous acid and the sulphites. Chlorosulphuric acid. *Nitrogen.*—The atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its salts. The oxides of nitrogen. Nitric acid and nitrates. Nitrous acid and nitrites. *Phosphorus.*—Phosphuretted hydrogen. The oxides of phosphorus. Phosphoric acid and the phosphates. Chloride and oxychloride of phosphorus. *Arsenic* and its oxides. Arseniuretted hydrogen. Arsenious acid and its salts. Arsenic acid and its salts. The sulphides of arsenic. Detection of arsenic. *Antimony.*—Its oxides and sulphides. Antimoniuretted hydrogen. Chlorides of antimony. Compounds of antimonic oxide. Detection of antimony. *Boron.*—Boracic acid and the borates. *Carbon.*—Carbonic oxide and carbonic acid. The carbonates. Carbon oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of flame. Coal-gas. Davy lamp. Principles of illumination. *Silicon.*—Siliciuretted hydrogen. Silicon chloride. Silicon chloroform. Silica and the silicates.

Potassium. Sodium. Silver. Calcium. Strontium. Barium. Aluminium. Lead. Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium. Manganese, Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium. Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin. Platinum. The chief compounds of these metals with the more important acid radicals.

Practical Examination.

Qualitative Analysis.—Detection of the more commonly occurring bases and inorganic acids in given compounds; each substance to contain not more than one base and one acid.

The examiners, if they think fit, shall be at liberty to examine candidates *vivâ voce.*

ii. A. Mixed Mathematics and Advanced Physics.

Mixed Mathematics.

[*The questions put under this head will be such as may be answered by simple mathematical methods.*]

The composition, resolution, and equilibrium of concurrent forces. The composition, resolution, and equilibrium of parallel forces. The

[*Candidates will be expected to have an elementary knowledge of Chemistry and Physics.*]

i.—GENERAL BIOLOGY.

Scope of Biology, its relations to other sciences. Organized and unorganized bodies; distinctive characters with regard to their mode of origin. Theory of spontaneous generation. Mode of maintenance and general plan of structure of organized bodies. Meaning of the terms morphology and physiology. Meaning of the term 'fossil.' The way in which animals and plants have become fossilized. The cell theory.' General plan of cell structure. Cell metamorphosis. Phenomena attending cell division; phenomena attending free cell formation. The nature of tissues. The formation of tissue resulting from the impregnation of the germ cell. The histology of blood, epithelium, connective tissue, cartilage, muscle, nerve-cells, nerve fibres, and of vegetable parenchyma, prosenchyma and vascular tissues, as examples of modification of cell structure. Physical and chemical properties of protoplasm. Amœboid and ciliary movements. Physiology of the simplest organisms. Function of chlorophyll. Function of hæmoglobin and allied bodies. Division of physiological labour. Formation of organs. Relation of structure to function. Relationship between animals and plants. Nature of reproduction, its relation to growth. General sketch of the modes of reproduction among plants and animals.

ii. A.—BOTANY.

Histology. The structure of the cell. The chemical and physical properties of protoplasm. The nature and mode of origin of the cell-sap, chlorophyll corpuscles, starch and aleurone-grains, raphides. The chemical and physical properties of the cell-wall, and the mode in which it is added to. The formation and growth of plant-tissues by cell division. The differentiation of primitive tissue into epidermal, fibrovascular, and fundamental tissues.

Morphology.—The points of structure and development which essentially characterize the following groups.

Phanerogams.—Anonaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Sapotaceæ, Asclepiadeæ, Amarantaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Casuarineæ, Cycadaceæ, Palmaceæ, Aroideæ, Liliaceæ, Gramineæ.

Cryptogams.—Selaginelleæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Rhizocarpeæ, Filices, Equisetaceæ, Hepaticæ, Musci, Characeæ, Florideæ, Basidiomycetes, Ascomycetes, Lichenes, Fucaceæ, Volvocineæ, Peronosporeæ, Conjugatæ, Mucorini, Confervaceæ, Myxomycetes, Palmellaceæ, Oscillatorieæ, Saccharomyces, Schizomycetes.

The taxonomic relations of these groups, and their distribution in time and space.

Physiology.—The materials of plant food, the organs by which they are absorbed. The movements of water and gases in plants. The general nature of the changes by which the food materials

are converted into the materials of the tissues, their distribution throughout the plant. Respiration. The influence of light and temperature upon plants. Growth, heliotropism, geotropism, twining of stems and tendrils. Periodic movements, irritability. General phenomena of sexual reproduction, hybridization, dichogamy. Causes of variation, origin of species.

Practical Examination.

Candidates must be prepared to answer *vivâ voce* questions; to make preparations illustrating the anatomy and histology of specimens, to give descriptions of these preparations, and to illustrate their appearance with sketches; to describe, with illustrative sketches, definite portions of plants—such as the tissues, vessels, ducts, seeds, fruits, etc. so far as is necessary for their identification; to make dissections with the simple microscope of the floral organs of any two Indian plants, to give sketches of these sufficient for their identification, and to refer them to their orders; to describe in technical language any plant belonging to one of the orders of flowering plants specified in the preceding syllabus, to construct a floral diagram of the plant, and to refer it to its genus; to show their practical acquaintance with the simple or compound microscope, or both.

ii. B.—ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Chemical composition of food. The quantities and kinds of food required to balance the losses of the economy. The several processes to which the food is subjected in digestion. Absorption in general, chyliferous and lymphatic absorption. The blood, its organic and chemical constitution, phenomena and mechanism of circulation. Respiration, its mechanical and chemical action, effects of its suppression. Temperature of the body, production and regulation of animal heat. Secretion and excretion, construction and operation of secreting apparatus. Chemical composition and amount of the urinary, cutaneous, and pulmonary excretions. Muscular and other contractile substance, phenomena presented by acting contractile substance. Nutrition, growth, and reparation. The mechanism of locomotion, voice, and speech.

Constitution and functions of nervous system. Distinction of motor and sensory nerves and of nerve-fibres. Phenomena presented by nerves in action; influence on contractile tissue. Functions of brain, spinal cord, and ganglia. Sensation, voluntary motion, reflex action. Inhibitory action. Influence of nervous system on heart and blood-vessels, and on secreting organs. Organs of the senses and their functions. Reproductive organs and their functions. Changes produced in the ovum by impregnation. Outline of the development of the embryo and its envelopes. Nutrition of the fœtus. Changes which occur at birth in the fœtus and in the parent. Lactation.

Changes which take place with age in the proportions of the body, in the skeleton, in the dentition, and in the reproductive apparatus.

Differences between man and woman other than in the reproductive organs.

Senile decay.

Somatic and molecular death.

Practical Examination.

Candidates must be prepared to answer *vivâ voce* questions; to examine and describe microscopical specimens of animal tissues and organs; to make microscopical preparations of animal tissues and organs; to prove their practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood, urine, and glycogen; to show their practical acquaintance with the most important apparatus used in studying the physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems, and the organs of sense.

ii. C.—ZOOLOGY.

The principal facts in the structure and development of the following groups of the animal kingdom.

Protozoa, Cœlenterata, Turbellaria, Trematoda, Cestoda, Nemertina, Rotifera, Chætopoda, Hirudinea, Gephyræa, Brachiopoda, Polyzoa, Mollusca, Nemathelminthes, Arthropoda (Onycophora, Myriapoda, Arachnida, Hexapoda, Crustacea), Echinodermata, Enteropneusta, Tunicata, Vertebrata.

Meaning of the terms—species, variety, hybrid. Theory of descent based on natural selection. Leading facts of geographical distribution.

Candidates will be examined by means of written papers as well as by *vivâ voce* questions, and will also be required to dissect and examine microscopically, and to draw and describe the preparations of such animals or parts of animals as may be placed before them, selected from a list to be from time to time prescribed,* and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the groups above mentioned, and to write descriptions of them.

ii. D.—GEOLOGY (INCLUDING MINERALOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY).

The general distribution of land and water on the surface of the globe. The composition of sea-water. The boundaries, communications, depth, and general form of the floor of the Arctic, Pacific, and Atlantic basins. The chief ocean currents. Marine denudation. The formation of cliffs and beaches; of shingle, sand, and mud; transport and deposit of the products of denudation by the sea. The formation of mineral deposits by marine organisms. Inland seas; peculiarities of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Dead Sea. Ice-floes and shore-ice. The commoner materials of

* The following types are those at present prescribed: Earthworm, Leech, Prawn (external characters only), Scorpion, Centipede (external characters only), Cockroach, Fresh-water Mussel, Ray or Dog Fish (skeleton only), Frog, Pigeon or Fowl, Hare.

which the crust of the earth is made up; clay, quartz, sandstone, limestone, slate, gneiss, granite, trap.

Stratified and unstratified rocks, faults, dykes, metamorphism, cleavage. Average height of continents; direction and general character of the principal mountain chains. Water sheds. River and lake basins. Special characteristics of particular river basins. Area and general character of the North American lake system. The great plains, steppes, tundras, pampas, Sahara, peat bogs.

Rainfall, denudation and transport of materials effected by rain and rivers, river-valleys, cañons, deltas, bars, lacustrine deposit. The share taken by fresh-water organisms in the formation of lacustrine deposits. Snow and ice, glaciers and icebergs, as agents of denudation and transport. The atmosphere and its currents. Trade-winds and monsoons. The air as an agent of transport of organic and inorganic matters. The structure and mode of formation of volcanoes. Volcanic products. Earthquakes. Elevation of land. Raised beaches. The conditions of climate; causes of differences between the climate of localities equidistant from the equator.

Distribution of terrestrial plants and animals. Botanical and zoological provinces. Distinctive characters of floræ and faunæ of different regions. General distribution of marine plants and animals. Fauna and flora of the deep sea. The nature of the processes by which the remains of animals and plants are preserved and fossilized.

The general features of the Quaternary epoch; river-gravels, drift, boulder-clay, characteristic fossils.

The general features of the Tertiary epoch; the relations of the Miocene fauna and flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The Nummulitic formation, its extent, and the probable physical conditions under which it was produced.

The Cretaceous epoch; extent of the chalk formation, the physical conditions under which it was produced. The relations of the Cretaceous fauna and flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The Wealden and Purbeck formations; the conditions under which they were deposited, and their most characteristic organic remains.

General nature of the Oolitic and Liassic formations. Age of reptiles. Distinctive features of mammalian remains of Stonesfield slates. Invertebrata characteristic of Mesozoic epoch.

Rhætic and Triassic formations; conditions of deposition, distinctive organic remains, salt-beds.

Permian formation, its extent and relations, Palæozoic character of its invertebrate fauna, characteristic vertebrata.

Carboniferous formation; conditions of deposition, formation of coal, characteristic fauna and flora.

Devonian formation and the Old Red Sandstone; conditions of deposition, characteristic fishes.

General characters of the Silurian, Cambrian, and Laurentian formations. The earliest known forms of life, and the invertebrata characteristic of the Palæozoic epoch.

Mineral veins The ordinary modes of occurrence of lead, tin, iron, copper, silver, and gold.

Candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of such portions of mineralogy as bear more immediately on geological questions and to possess a general knowledge of the geology of India. They must also be acquainted with the characters of the classes of extinct animals and the orders of extinct plants.

Candidates must be prepared to identify and describe specimens of the principal rocks and of the fossils characteristic of the formations above enumerated, and also the more important minerals; to draw geological maps and sections, and to explain the meaning and application of models.

BRANCH IV.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.*

i.—PHYSIOLOGY.

The Nervous System.—Nerve tissues. Nerve stimulation and exhaustion General plan of the nervous system in Mollusca, Arthrozoa, and Vertebrata. Proportionate development of the spinal cord and of the several encephalic centres in the ascending series of vertebrata. Nervous system of man. Sympathetic system. Cerebro spinal system. Structure and functions of the spinal cord and of the several encephalic centres. Spinal and cranial nerves. Embryological development of the human encephalon, in so far as it throws light on the structural relations and functions of the full grown brain Localisation of functions in distinct portions of the brain Phrenology. Spontaneous action. Reflex action. Unconscious cerebration.

The Muscular System.—Structure and functions of muscles. Muscle stimulation and exhaustion Various kinds of muscles. The motive and locomotive apparatus. Muscular groups. The human hand The vocal organs. Speech Relation between the degree of development of the muscular system and that of the nervous system.

The Organs of Sense.—The organs of the five senses and of organic sensibility. Theory that they have all been developed out of one primitive form of sense organ.

ii.—PSYCHOLOGY AND GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

Definition, object-matter, and method. Provisional classification of mental phenomena. Connexion between body and mind. Brain and mind.

Feeling.—General characteristics. The quantitative estimation of feelings. Fechner's Law.

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* The answers in this branch will be judged according to their accuracy of thought and expression, and not according to their agreement or otherwise with any particular school.

Muscular Feelings, Sensations.—Classification of sensations and of the senses. Detailed account of the sensations of each class. Theory that all kinds of sensations are resolvable into one primitive form of sensibility.

Appetites. Instincts. Emotions.—Nature, origin, development, interpretation, and estimate. Theories of emotional expression. Classification of the emotions. Detailed description of the several classes of emotions. Theories of pleasure and pain.

Intellect.—The more important classifications of the intellectual powers. (*a*) Intellect considered as comprising the faculties of perception, attention, memory, abstraction, imagination, conception, judgment, reasoning. (*b*) Intellect considered as comprising the sense of agreement, the sense of difference, and retentiveness. The laws of association. Detailed exposition of their working.

Will.—Nature, origin, and growth. (*a*) The transcendental theory of will. (*b*) The experiential theory of will. Motives or ends. The relations of motives to one another. The law of their operation on the will. Desire; its relation to will. Free-will. Fatalism. Determinism. Belief; its origin, psychological character, object, conditions, and tests. Relations of reason and faith.

Consciousness.—Relation to the mental faculties. Philosophical value of its testimony. Theory that the mind is always active. Theory of unconscious mental modifications. Phenomena of sleep, dreams, illusions, hallucinations, and hypnotism. Final classification of mental phenomena.

Origin of Knowledge. Intuitionalism and Experientialism. The UNIVERSAL POSTULATE. The philosophy of the Conditioned Treatment of innate ideas by Plato, Aristotle, Locke, Leibnitz, Kant, and Mr. Herbert Spencer.

External Perception. -Analysis of the visual perception of distance and of extension. The qualities of matter. The relativity of knowledge.

Cosmological Theories.—Natural realism. Hypothetical dualism. Idealism. Materialism. Absolute identity. Nihilism or phenomenalism.

The Doctrine of the Absolute.—An Absolute Being (*a*) as given in consciousness, (*b*) as existing beyond the sphere of consciousness. Criticism of the views of Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Hamilton. J. S. Mill, and Mr. Herbert Spencer.

History of Philosophy.—Selected portion.

iii.—LOGIC.

The province and utility of Logic. Principal divisions, with a brief sketch of their history. Phenomena with which Logic deals. Relation between thought and language. Use and abuse of language.

Deduction.—*Names and Concepts.*—Import of names. Ambiguity of terms. Classification of names and detailed examination of each class. Concepts; their character and formation. Grades of generality.

Perfection and imperfection of concepts. The predicables. Verbal and real predication.

Propositions.—Quantity. Quality. Modality. Conditional and disjunctive propositions. Modern additions to propositional forms. Those arising from the quantification of the predicate. Those arising from the full recognition of contraries. Modes of notation. Opposition. Immediate inference—greater to less in denotation and in connotation. Obversion. Conversion. Added determinants and complex conception. Synonymous propositions. The import of propositions. Examination of the principles known as the fundamental laws of thought.

Syllogisms.—Axiom of the syllogism. Different ways of stating it. Its ground. The syllogistic rules and their relation to the axiom. Mood. Figure. Special rules of each figure. Reduction. Modes of notation. Conditional and disjunctive syllogisms. Hypothetical inference as mediate or immediate. Dilemma. Enthymeme. Epicheirema. Prosyllogism. Episyllogism. Sorites. Modern additions to the syllogistic forms—those arising from the quantification of the predicate. Syllogisms in extension and in comprehension. Syllogistic forms derived from full recognition of contraries. The numerically definite syllogism. The functions and value of the syllogism. Deductive sciences and demonstrative evidence.

Induction.—Character of inductive reasoning and its relation to deduction. Ground of induction. Laws of nature. Uniformities of equality and co-existence. Uniformities of causation. Law of causation. Causation as conservation of energy. Composition of causes. Elimination by observation and experiment. The experimental methods as expounded by J. S. Mill or Dr. Bain. Frustration of the experimental methods by plurality of causes and intermixture of effects. Elimination by chance. Theory of probability. The deductive method. Ultimate, derivative, and empirical laws. Explanation of laws of nature; its forms and limits. Fallacious explanations. Hypotheses: their function in science, the conditions of their legitimacy, and their test. Approximate generalisations and probable inference. Analogy. Credibility and incredibility. Evidence of the law of universal causation.

Definition.—Definition. Canons and methods. Undefinable notions. Function of general names. Requisites of a philosophical language. Classification; its fundamental rule, and the difficulties in applying it in natural history. Natural and artificial classifications. Index classification. Serial classification. Fixed grades of generality in the natural history sciences. Species; how defined. Sequence and statement of descriptive characters. Logical division; its application in natural history.

Fallacies. Their position in the science of Logic. Their classification. Examination of them in detail.

Realism, Conceptualism, and Nominalism, treated historically and critically. The Categories of Aristotle. The art of observation and discovery. The classification of the sciences.

iv.—Ethics.

Theory of Ethics.—Relations of ethics to biology, psychology, and the science of society. Logical method. Phenomena with which ethics deals. Motive. Intention. Act. Morality and Law.

Foundation and Standard of Moral Distinction. Classification of Ethical theories. (*a*) Intuitionalism. Different forms of it. Exposition and criticism. (*b*) Experientialism. Exposition and criticism of the foundations common to all hedonistic theories. (1) Egoistic hedonism, or the selfish theory. Exposition and criticism. (2) Universalistic hedonism, or utilitarianism. Exposition and criticism. Reconciliation of egoistic and of universalistic hedonism. Reconciliation of intuitionalism and experientialism.

Psychology of Ethics. The Moral Faculty. Origin and elementary constitution. Psychological character. Functions. Ground of its authority. Duty or obligation. Virtue. (*a*) The intuitional theory of the mature conscience. How far conscience is a growth. Analysis of the moral faculty. The ground of moral obligation. (*b*) The experiential theory of the mature conscience. Analysis of the moral faculty. Duty or obligation as an alleged residual phenomenon which defies analysis. Verification of the above analysis by tracing the growth of the moral faculty in the individual, in the national life, and in the race. Disinterestedness: a real or only an apparent fact in human nature.

The Will. The bearing of free will, fatalism, and determinism on morality. Responsibility. The sanctions of morality. Their meaning and classification. Punishment. Grounds alleged for its infliction.

Applied Ethics. (*a*) The intuitional doctrine. (*b*) The utilitarian doctrine. Means for the attainment of happiness. Estimation of the relative values of different pleasures and pains. Distribution of happiness among different individuals. The hedonistic calculus. The classification of duties. The cardinal virtues of the ancients. Exposition of the fundamental duties as conceived (*a*) by intuitionists, and (*b*) by utilitarians. Conflict of duties. Casuistry.

Metaphysic of Ethics. The relation of morality to theology and religion. God and immortality as postulates of morality.

History of Ethics.—A general knowledge of a selected portion of the history of moral theory or practice, with a special study of one or more writers.

BRANCH V.

HISTORY.

i. Outlines of the History of India.

ii. The History of Great Britain since A.D. 1066 with special reference to its constitution.

iii. Outlines of the History of Europe.

[To be divided into three parts, of which one shall be prescribed for each year. These parts shall be Ancient History, Mediæval History, and Modern History.]

iv. Political Science :

(1) Conception and Character of the State. Difference between Ancient and Modern ideas of it. *(B. Book I., Chapters 1—6, and Book V., Chapter 4.)

(2) Definition and characteristics of a Nation. Peoples and Nations. Nationality in relation to States, Tribes, Castes, Classes. (B. Book II., Chapters 1—8 and 16—18.)

(3) The Formation of States. Theory of the Social Contract. (B. Book IV.)

(4) Conception of Sovereignty. Sovereignty of the State. Sovereignty of the Ruler. (B. Book VII., Chapters 1—4.)

(5) The Forms of the State.

Theocracy, Monarchy, Aristocracy, Democracy, and their variations. Primitive Kingship. The Roman Empire. Mediaeval Monarchies. Modern Absolute Monarchies. Constitutional Monarchies. Ancient and Modern Republics. Composite Forms. (B. Book VI., Chapters 4—24.)

(6) Comparative Study of the Political Systems of Great Britain and India.

v. Political Economy.

(1) Definition, Scope, and Method of the Science. Nature of Wealth.

(2) Production :

i. Agents of Production. Land. Labour (productive and unproductive). Capital. Forms of Capital. Mill's propositions in regard to Capital.

ii. Means of increasing Production. Increase of Land. Conditions of increased productiveness of Labour. Effects of the increase of Capital. The Law of Diminishing Returns in Agriculture and Manufactures. The Effects of Machinery and Labour-saving Appliances.

(3) Distribution :

Produce divided into Rent, Interest, Remuneration for Labour, including that of Employers. Meaning of profits as used by Mill and Fawcett. Systems of Land Tenure, British and Indian, economically considered. Elements other than competition influencing rent. Importation of agricultural produce in relation to rents.

* *By B. in the above syllabus is meant " The Theory of the State " by J. K. Bluntschli—authorised English Translation, Clarendon Press. 2nd Edition, 1892.*

The references to this book are inserted as a help to students in filling in the outlines of the syllabus. They are not intended to suggest that " The Theory of the State " is an authoritative Text-Book. Credit will be given at the examination for any views on the subjects indicated in the syllabus which give evidence of being based on careful reading and intelligent thought.

Ricardo's Law—Rent of building land and mines. Interest. Causes of different rates of interest in different markets. Influence of the money market on interest. Rate of discount. Effect of increase of population and development of production on interest. Wages. Laws governing the rate of wages. Examination of the Wages Fund Theory. Actual wages and money wages. The elements which determine the rate of wages in different employments. Causes other than competition that affect rates of remuneration. Trades unions, strikes, co-operative societies.

(4) Exchange. Value, in use and in exchange. The Laws which determine the values of commodities. Money, its functions, how far fulfilled by the precious metals. English and Indian Monetary systems. Monometallism and Bimetallism. Demand for and supply of money—how determined. Price. Effects of fluctuations in prices. Substitutes for money. Paper Currencies—convertible and inconvertible—their advantages and disadvantages. Commercial credit—Banking. Notes of private banks. Bills of Exchange. Clearing houses —Foreign trade—Interchange of commodities—how determined. The Mercantile system. Free Trade and Protection. Effects upon prices of import duties, bounties and export duties. Foreign exchanges. "Favourable" and "Unfavourable" Exchanges.

(5) Public Finance. Canons of Taxation. Methods of Taxation. Direct and Indirect Taxes. Incidence of Taxation. Public Loans. The National Debt.

(6) Functions of the State in regard to Industry. "The Laissez-faire" theory. State regulation of hours of labour. Protection of women and children. State monopoly of particular industries. The English Poor-Laws.

Credit will be given at the examination for any views on the subjects indicated in the syllabus which give evidence of being based on careful reading and intelligent thought.

vi. Two special subjects or books to be prescribed by the Board of Studies in History from year to year.

155. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

156. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assigned to each subject shall be as therein specified: There shall be an interval of two days between the last day of the examination in the Language Divisions and the first day of the examination in the Science Division. In

giving effect to this by-law Sunday shall be treated as a *dies non.*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First Day ..	10—1	English Poetry	60
	2—5	English Prose	60
Second Day.	10—1	English Language & Literature..	50
	2—4	English Composition	40
	4.5—5.5	Translation	30
		Total..	240

SECOND LANGUAGE.

Third Day ..		*Classical.*		
	10—1	Text-books and Grammar	60	120
	2—5	Translation*	60	
		Vernacular.		
	10—1	Text-books and Grammar	50	120
	2—4	Translation	40	
	4.5—5.5	Composition	30	

SCIENCE.

Branch I.

Fourth Day..	10—12	Euclid and Geometrical Conics..	30
	2—5	Algebra, Theory of Equations, and Plane Trigonometry ..	60
Fifth Day ..	10—1	Analytical Conics	60
	2—5	Differential Calculus	60
Sixth Day ..	10—1	Dynamics	80
Seventh Day.	10—1	Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics	60
	2—5	Spherical Trigonometry.. 20	70
		Astronomy 50	
		Total..	420

* In the case of Sanskrit, the paper will consist of translation and the history of Sanskrit literature.

Branch II.

Days	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Fourth Day..	10—1	Physics	70
	2 5	Theoretical Chemistry	50
Fifth Day .	10 1	Practical Chemistry	40
	2 5	Mixed Mathematics or Chemistry	80
Sixth Day ..	10 1	Advanced Physics or	
	9 1	Practical Chemistry . ..	80
	2- 5	Advanced Physics or Chemistry..	80
		Total..	400

Branch III

Days	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Fourth Day	10—1	General Biology, written examination	60
	2—5	Do do. ..	60
Fifth Day .	10—1	Botany, Physiology, Zoology, or Geology, written examination ..	80
	2—5	Do do ..	80
Sixth Day ..	10- 1	Do practical examination ..	60
	2—5	Do do ..	60
		Total..	400

Branch IV

Days	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Fourth Day	10- 1	Deductive Logic	60
	2 5	Inductive Logic and Definition ..	60
Fifth Day .	10- 1	Physiology and Psychology ..	70
	2 5	Psychology and General Philosophy	70
Sixth Day ..	10- 1	Theory of Ethics	70
	2—5	History of Ethics	70
		Total..	400

Branch V

Days	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Fourth Day.	10- 1	History of India	60
	2 -5	History of Great Britain	60
Fifth Day ..	10 -1	History of Europe	60
	2—5	Political Science	70
Sixth Day ..	10—1	Political Economy	70
	2—5	Special Subjects	80
		Total..	400

157. Candidates shall be ranked for the English language division and for each language of the second language division and for each branch of the science division in a separate list in the order of proficiency, as determined by the total marks obtained by each, *except in the 3rd class, in which the order shall be alphabetical*, and shall be arranged in three classes:

The 1st consisting of those who have obtained not less than *seven-twelfths* of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd of those who have obtained not less than *five-twelfths* of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd of those who have obtained not less than *one-third* of the aggregate number of marks.

In each of the language divisions, candidates failing to obtain *one-third* of the number of marks shall not pass.

In each branch of the science division candidates failing to obtain *one-third* of the marks assigned to the branch selected, or *one-fourth* in each sub-division of that branch, shall not pass.

The sub-divisions of the several science branches shall be as follows:

Branch I.—(1) Pure Mathematics, (2) Mixed Mathematics.

Branch II.—(1) Physics, (2) Chemistry.

Branch III.—(1) General Biology, (2) Theoretical Botany, Animal Physiology, Zoology, or Geology, (3) Practical Botany, Animal Physiology, Zoology, or Geology.

Branch IV.—(1) Physiology and Psychology, (2) Logic, (3) Ethics.

Branch V.—(1) History Proper, (2) Political Science and Political Economy, (3) The two Special Subjects.

Forms of statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Register Number.	Number of marks obtained. 240	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.

SECOND LANGUAGE.

Register Number.	Number of marks obtained. 120	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.

SCIENCE.

Number of marks obtained.

Register Number.

Optional Branch.

Marks	Subject	Branch
230	Pure Mathematics.	Branch I.
190	Mixed Mathematics.	Branch I.
420	Total.	Branch I.
70	Physics.	Branch II.
50	Theoretical Chemistry.	Branch II.
40	Practical Chemistry.	Branch II.
240	Physics and Mixed Mathematics.	Branch II.
240	Chemistry.	Branch II.
400	Total.	Branch II.
120	General Biology.	Branch III.
160	Botany, Animal Physiology, Zoology, or Geology, written examination.	Branch III.
120	Botany, Animal Physiology, Zoology, or Geology, practical examination.	Branch III.
400	Total.	Branch III.
140	Physiology and Psychology.	Branch IV.
120	Logic.	Branch IV.
140	Ethics.	Branch IV.
400	Total.	Branch IV.
180	History Proper.	Branch V.
140	Political Science and Political Economy.	Branch V.
80	The two Special Subjects.	Branch V.
400	Total.	Branch V.
400	Total number of marks obtained.	

Whether passed or not passed.

If passed, in what class ranked.

Remarks.

4.—Examination for the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS.

158. An examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

159. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination for the degree of Master of Arts unless he has passed not less than two years previously the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University or a degree examination in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

160. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th June preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application satisfactory evidence of having taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or other accepted degree.

161. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of fifty rupees which shall cover the examination in any one of the branches of knowledge hereinafter specified. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations in the same or any other branch on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

162. The examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

163. No candidate shall be eligible for the degree of Master of Arts until he has passed in at least one of the following branches of knowledge; but while he may pass in two or more branches before he proceeds to the degree of Master of Arts, he shall, in no case, be permitted to appear in two branches in the same year.

BRANCH I.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(a) Pure Mathematics.

i. Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
ii. Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
iii. Newton's Principia, Sections 1, 2, and 3.
iv. Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions.
v. Differential and Integral Calculus with Differential Equations.

(b) NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

vi. Dynamics, including Kinematics and Kinetics, Statics.
vii. Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.
viii. Geometrical Optics, with the Wave-theory of light.
ix. Plane Astronomy.

The book-work questions on Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics, shall bear chiefly upon such parts of those subjects as require for their complete investigation the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

BRANCH II.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

One of the following at the option of the candidate :
A.—PHYSICS. B.—CHEMISTRY.

A.—PHYSICS.

i. Physics, theoretical and practical.
ii. Mixed Mathematics.
iii. Inorganic Chemistry, theoretical and practical (qualitative analysis).
iv. Scientific method, with special reference to the physical sciences.

B. CHEMISTRY.

i. Inorganic and Organic Chemistry. Qualitative analysis, including the use of the microscope and spectroscope. Quantitative analysis, inorganic and organic, including gas analysis. The practical examination shall include *vivâ voce* interrogation.
ii. Physics.
iii. Mineralogy, including the identification of the principal mineral species.
iv. Scientific method, with special reference to the physical sciences.

BRANCH III.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

One of the following at the option of the candidate :
A.—BOTANY.
B.—PHYSIOLOGY.
C.—ZOOLOGY.
D.—GEOLOGY.

i. Theoretical, Dynamical, Stratigraphical and Physiographical Geology.
ii. General Petrology, Mineralogy and Crystallography *or* Palæozoology and Palæobotany.

Each candidate must forward with his application a dissertation, written in English, on a subject selected by himself, connected with the natural sciences. The dissertation should not exceed in length a review article of twenty pages octavo. For the purpose of verification, precise references

must be given to any authorities that may be quoted or relied on. No marks will be awarded to any dissertation which does not give satisfactory evidence of original research and independent thought.

BRANCH IV.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

i General Theory. A full and minute acquaintance with the whole course prescribed for the B.A. degree (the selected historical subjects being omitted), together with additional problems in each of the philosophical sciences, to be prescribed from time to time.

ii. History of Philosophy. Selected portions.

iii. Selected authors or works

Each candidate must forward with his application a dissertation, written in English, on some philosophical subject selected by himself. The dissertation should not exceed in length a review article of twenty pages octavo. For the purpose of verification, precise references must be given to any authorities that may be quoted or relied on. No marks will be awarded to any dissertation which does not give satisfactory evidence of original research and independent thought.

BRANCH V.

HISTORY.

i. Ancient History. A selected period or subject.
ii. Mediæval History. A selected period or subject.
iii. Modern History.—A selected period or subject.
iv. History of India. A selected period or subject.
v. A special historical subject or institution to be studied in detail
vi. Some science auxiliary to history.
vii. The principles of International Law
viii. Political Economy.
ix. An Essay on a subject connected with Political Economy to be appointed by the examiners.

Each candidate must forward with his application a dissertation, written in English, on some historical subject selected by himself. The dissertation should not exceed in length a review article of twenty pages octavo. For the purpose of verification, precise references must be given to any authorities that may be quoted or relied on. No marks will be awarded to any dissertation which does not give satisfactory evidence of original research and independent thought.

BRANCH VI.

LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages or groups of languages at the option of the candidate :

ENGLISH. GREEK. HEBREW. PERSIAN AND HINDUSTANI.
SANSKRIT. LATIN. ARABIC. THE DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

i. Principles of Comparative Philology.

ii. Growth and history of the languages or group of languages selected.

iii. History of the literature of the languages or group of languages selected.

iv. Text-books, to be prescribed by the Syndicate.

The selections shall be made from the following books or authors.

1. *English:* Such authors in Early, Middle, and Modern English as the Syndicate may appoint from time to time.

2. *Sanskrit:* Rigveda with Sáyana's Commentary, one of the Upanishads with Commentary, Yaska's Nirukta, Ásvaláyana's Grihya Sútra with Commentary, Pánini, Siddhántakaumudí, Vaiyákaranabháshanasára, Bháshápariccheda, Paribhashendusékhara, Kávyaprakása, Sankhyatattvakaumudí, Tarkasangraha with Dípiká, Muktávali, Vedántasára, Sarvadarsanasangraha, Manu, Śukraníti, Mitákshará, Lalitavistára, Sríharshacharitra, Kádambarí, Bhagavadgítá, Śisupálavadha, Naishadha, Mricchakatika, Kálidása, Bhavabhúti, Murári, Prasannarághava, Vásavadattá, &c.

3. *Greek:* Homer, Hesiod, Pindar, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Theocritus, Plato, Aristotle, Lysias, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Aeschines, Thucydides, Polybius.

4. *Latin:* Terence, Plautus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Virgil, Horace, Persius, Lucan, Juvenal, Martial, Cicero, Seneca, Livy, Tacitus, Pliny, Quinctilian.

5. *Hebrew.*
6. *Arabic.*
} Text-books will be prescribed when wanted.

7. *Persian* and *Hindustani.*

Persian: Mulla Jalál-ud-dín Muhaqqiq Dauváni (Akhláq-i-Jalá-li), Saiyid Fa*kh*r-ud-din Túsi (A*kh*láq-i-Násiri), Asad ulláh Khán Ghálib (Sih Nasr-i-Mirzá Ghálib), Ráqim-i-Mashhadi (Rasá'il-i-Tu*gh*rá), Mirza' Abdul Qádir Bédil (Ruq'át-i-Bédil), Nizámi (Sikandar Námah, Ma*kh*zan-i-Asrár), Jámi (Tuhfat-ul-Ahrár), Háfiz (Díván-i-Háfiz), Mahmúd Shabistán (Gulshan-i-Ráz), Kháqáni (Qirán-us-sa'dain), Firdausi (Sháh Namah), Faizi (Nal-daman), Mahdi Ali Khan (Jáhan Kusha-i-Nádiri), Ali (Waqái-i Ni'mat*kh*an-i-Áli).

Hindustani: Fa*kh*r-udín Husain Su*kh*un (Surúsh-i-Su*kh*un), Mirza Rajab Ali Bég Surúr, (Gulzár-i-Surúr, Surúr-i-Sultáni), Goya (Bustán-i-Hikmat), Ja'far Ali Shívan Tilism-i-Hairat), Afsos (Áráyish-i-Mahfil), Násikh (Díván-i-Násikh), Atish (Díván-i-Atish), Múmin Khan (Kulliyát-i-Múmin), Ghalib (Díván-i-Ghálib), Sauda (Kulliyát-i-Sauda), Saiyid Ibrahím Zauq (Díván-i-Zauq), Asír (Díván-i-Asír).

8. *Dravidian Languages.*

Tamil: Chintámani. Śilappadikáram, Śittambalakóvai, Tirumurugáttuppadai, Téváram, Tiruvásagam, Tiruváymozhi (Náláyirapprabandam), Kalládam, Dandiyalankáram, Nannúl with Viruttiyurai,

Tolgáppiyam with Commentary, Venbámálai (Purapporul), Víraśózhiyam, Kárigai, Rámáyanam (Kamban), Kásikandam, Prabódachandródayam, Tiruvilaiyádal Puránam, Nárkavirájanambi Agapporul, Prabhulingalílai, Pillaipperumálaiyangár (8 prabandhams), Kural, Naladiyár, Táyumánavar, &c.

Telugu: Vasucharitramu, Harivamśamu by Nátsanasómana and Errápragada, Vishnuchittíyamu, Harischandranalópákhyánamu, Narasimhapuránamu by Errápragada, Márkandéyapuránamu by Máranna, Rághavapándavíyamu, Kálápúrnódayamu by Pingalasúranna, Pándurangamáhátmyamu by Rámakrishnakavi, Vishnupuránamu by Vennelakanti Súranna, Bhójarájíyamu by Anantakavi, Sringára Naishadhamu and Káśíkhandamu by Srinátha, Kavijanaranjanamu by Adidamu Súranna, Bháratamu (any two books), Bhágavatamu, Appakavíyamu, Narasabhúpálíyamu, Daśávatáracharitramu, Rasikajanamanóranjanamu, Mándhátricharitramu, Prabhulingalíla, Rámábhyudayamu, &c.

Kanarese: Kádambari, Lílávati, Pampa Rámáyana, Jagannáthavijaya, Girijákalyána, Bhárata by old Pampa, Mallináthacharitra, Mitravindágovinda, Anubhavarasáyana, Kávyávalókana by Nágavarama, Sáradávilása, Mádhaválankára, Kávirájamárga, Sabdamánidarpana, Nágavarmachandassu (edition by Kittel), Rájasékharavilása, Sabaraśankaravilása, Jaimini Bhárata, Chennabasavapurána, Visvaparikshe, Lalitavistára, Hémachandrakavya, Uttararámáyana, &c.

Malayalam: Válmíki Rámáyanam, Bháratam, Bhágavatam, Adhyátma Rámáyanam, Vétálacharitam, Bháshánaishadhachampu, Prahládacharitam, Krishnagátha, Vairágyachandródayam, Kóttayattu Kéralavarma Tamburan's Krimmíravadham, Nivátakavachavadham, Bakavadham and Kalyánasaugandhikam, Unnáyi Waryar's Nalacharitam, Ravivarmatambi's Kíchakavadham, Dakshayágam and Uttarásvayamvaram, Kéralavarma Valiyakóyiltamburán's Paraśurámavijayam and Malayavallabhacharitram, Kártavíryárjunavijayam, &c.

v. Essay on a subject prescribed by the examiners.

vi. Translation from the selected language into English, and from English into the selected language.

The essay on the subject prescribed by the examiners shall be written by candidates who take up English, Greek, or Hebrew, in English: by candidates who take up Sanskrit, Latin, or Arabic, in these languages respectively: by candidates who take up Persian and Hindustani, in either of these languages at their option: by candidates who take up the group of Dravidian languages, in that language which they select as their first language.

A candidate who takes up English shall be required to translate from and into the language in which he passed the second language division of the examination for the

degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also possess an acquaintance with the elements of Anglo-Saxon grammar.

A candidate who takes up the Dravidian group shall be required to show a thorough acquaintance with the general structure of the Dravidian languages, and to undergo examination in the text-books prescribed for two of those languages. In choosing two languages of the group, the candidates shall take up a more advanced course in one language, which shall be known as his first language, and a less advanced course in the other, which shall be known as his second language.

The answer to all the papers, except that on translation into the selected language, shall be written in English, unless otherwise prescribed by the examiners; and in their valuation special attention will be paid to accuracy and elegance of expression.

Each candidate must forward with his application a dissertation, written in English, on a subject selected by himself, connected with the language in which he appears. The dissertation should not exceed in length a review article of twenty pages octavo. For the purpose of verification, precise references must be given to any authorities that may be quoted or relied on No marks will be awarded to any dissertation which does not give satisfactory evidence of original research and independent thought.

164. The questions in each paper, with the exception of the problems proposed in the first branch, shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

165. The examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:

BRANCH I.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ..	10—1	Algebra and Trigonometry ..	100
	2—5	Co-ordinate Geometry ..	150

Days	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Tuesday	10—1	Newton and Differential Calculus	150
	2—5	Integral Calculus and Differential Equations ..	150
Wednesday .	10—1	Additional Paper on Pure Mathematics ..	150
	2—5	Problems ..	150
Thursday ..	10—1	Dynamics ..	275
	2—5	Do .	
Friday ..	10—1	Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, and Optics ..	150
	2—5	Astronomy .	125
Saturday	10—1	Additional Paper on Mixed Mathematics ..	150
	2—5	Problems .	150
		Total..	1,700 *

BRANCH II A

Days	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Theoretical Physics ..	450
	2—5	Do ..	
Tuesday	10—1	Do	
	2—5	Practical Chemistry	100
Wednesday	10—1	Practical Physics	300
	2—5	Do .	
Thursday	10—1	Theoretical Chemistry	150
	2—5	Do	
Friday	10—1	Mixed Mathematics ..	250
	2—5	Do. ..	
Saturday	10—1	Scientific Method ..	150
	2—5	Do .	
		Total..	1,400

BRANCH II B

Days	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ..	10—1	Theoretical Chemistry ..	450
	2—5	Do ..	
Tuesday ..	10—1	Do. ..	
	2—5	Mineralogy ..	100
Wednesday ..	10—1	Practical Chemistry (Qualitative Analysis) ..	200
	2—5	Do. ..	
Thursday ..	10—1	Do (Quantitative Analysis)...	250
	2—5	Do. ..	
Friday ..	10—1	Physics ..	250
	2—5	Do. ..	
Saturday .	10—1	Scientific Method ..	150
	2—5	Do. ..	
		Total..	1,400

* *N.B.* 1,700=1,400 Book-work + 300 Problems. See by-law 166 (end).

BRANCH III.A.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ..	10 1	Botany	150
	2—5	Do.	150
Tuesday .	10 -1	Botany	150
	2 5	Economic Botany	100
Wednesday ..	10- 1	Palæobotany	100
	2- 5	General Principles .	100
Thursday .	10- 1	Practical Botany	300
Friday ..	10—1	Practical Botany .. .	150
		Dissertation . .	200
		Total..	1,400

BRANCH III.B

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ..	10 1	Physiology	150
	2 5	Do.	150
Tuesday ..	10 1	Physiology	150
	2 5	Histology	100
Wednesday ..	10—1	Embryology (Bird & Mammal)	100
	2—5	General Principles	100
Thursday ..	10 4	Practical Physiology .. .	150
			150
Friday ..	10 1	Practical Histology	150
		Dissertation	200
		Total..	1,400

BRANCH III.C.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ..	10—1	Zoology	150
	2—5	Do.	150
Tuesday ..	10—1	Zoology	150
	2—5	Embryology	100
Wednesday ..	10-1	Palæontology	100
	2—5	General Principles	100
Thursday ..	10 -4	Practical Zoology	300
Friday ..	10—1	Practical Zoology	150
		Dissertation	200
		Total..	1,400

BRANCH III.D.

Days.	Hours.		Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ..	10	1	Geology	200
	2	5	Do	200
Tuesday ..	10	1	Petrology or Palæozoology ..	200
	2	5	Mineralogy and Crystallography or Palæobotany ..	200
Wednesday ..	10	1	Practical Geology	200
	2	5	Practical Mineralogy or Practical Palæontology	200
			Dissertation	200
			Total..	1,400

BRANCH IV.

Monday ..	10	1	Psychology, &c. (theory) ..	130
	2	5	Do.	130
Tuesday ..	10	1	Do. (history)	120
	2	5	Do. (authors, &c) ..	100
Wednesday ..	10	1	Logic (theory)	120
Thursday ..	10	1	Do. (history)	100
	2	5	Do. (authors, &c.)	100
Friday ..	10	1	Ethics (theory)	140
	2	5	Do. (history)	120
Saturday ..	10	1	Do. (authors, &c.)	100
			Dissertation	240
			Total..	1,400

BRANCH V.

Monday ..	10	1	Ancient History..	120
	2	5	Mediæval do.	120
Tuesday ..	10	1	Modern do.	120
	2	5	History of India	120
Wednesday ..	10	1	Historical Subject or Institution	120
Thursday ..	10	1	Science Auxiliary to History ..	120
	2	5	International Law	120
Friday ..	10	1	Political Economy	220
	2	5	Do.	
Saturday ..	10	1	Essay on Political Economy ..	100
			Dissertation	240
			Total..	1,400

BRANCH VI.

Monday ..	10—1	Comparative Philology.. ..	120
	2 5	History of Selected Language..	120
Tuesday ..	10—1	Text-book	120
	2—5	Do.	120
Wednesday ..	10—1	Essay	100
Thursday ..	10—1	Text-books	120
	2- 5	Do.	120
Friday ..	10—1	Translation from Selected Language	120
	2 5	Do. into do. ..	120
Saturday ..	10- 1	History of Literature of Selected Language	100
		Dissertation	240
		Total..	1,400

166. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain 40 per cent. on the whole, or 30 per cent. in any sub-division of a branch, shall not pass.

The sub-divisions of the several branches shall be as follows :

Branch I.—(1) Pure Mathematics, (2) Mixed Mathematics.

Branch II.A.—(1) Physics, (2) Mixed Mathematics, (3) Chemistry, (4) Scientific Method.

Branch II.B.—(1) Chemistry, (2) Physics, (3) Mineralogy, (4) Scientific Method.

Branch III.A.—Botany; III.B.—Physiology; III.C.—Zoology; and III.D.—Geology;—not subdivided.

Branch IV. (1) Psychology, (2) Logic, (3) Ethics.

Branch V.—(1) Periods of History, (2) Science of History, (3) Political Economy.

Branch VI.—(1) Text-books, (2) Comparative Philology, History of language and literature, Essay and Translation.

In Branch I. the candidates shall be at liberty to obtain their marks out of both problem and book-work papers; but the aggregate of which the aliquot parts are to be taken shall be 1,500.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

	Number of marks obtained.																					
	Branch I.			Branch II										Branch III.				Branch IV.				
				A.					B					A	B	C	D					
Register Number.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Total.	Physics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Chemistry.	Scientific Method	Total.	Chemistry.	Physics.	Mineralogy.	Scientific Method	Total	Botany	Physiology	Zoology.	Geology.	Psychology, &c.	Logic.	Ethics	Dissertation.	Total.
	850	850	1,700	750	250	250	150	1,400	900	250	100	150	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	480	320	360	240	1,400

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Examiners—(continued).

Number of marks obtained.											
Branch V.					Branch VI.				Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
Periods of History.	Science of History.	Political Economy.	Dissertation.	Total.	Text-books.	All other subjects.	Dissertation.	Total.			
480	360	320	240	1,400	480	680	240	1,400			

5.—Examination for the Degree of LICENTIATE IN TEACHING.

167. An examination for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in January.

168. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching must have taken a degree in this University or a degree in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

169. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his graduate's diploma, and unless specially exempted from so doing he must forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 15th December preceding the examination, a certificate of having attended a full course of two terms at a training institution authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, or of having attended six months at least at a training institution, and of having thereafter been continuously on the staff of a recognised High School or an affiliated College for a period of not less than one year.

Candidates who wish to be exempted from the production of a certificate of attendance at a training insti-

tution must forward with their application for exemption a certificate to the effect that they have been continuously on the staff of a recognised High School or an affiliated College for a period of not less than two years. This certificate must be signed by the head of such School or College. Applications for exemption from the production of the certificate of attendance at a training institution must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar between the 1st July and the 1st September immediately preceding the examination at which the candidate wishes to appear.

170. The examination shall be both theoretical and practical. The theoretical portion of the examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

171. It shall be optional with candidates to present themselves for examination in the theoretical portion in one year and in the practical portion in a subsequent year, or in both portions in the same year; but no candidate shall be admitted to the practical portion until he has passed the written portion.

172. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of fifteen rupees for either portion of the examination, or a fee of thirty rupees for both portions. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to a subsequent examination on payment of a like fee of fifteen rupees for each portion of the examination.

173. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge;

I. Principles of Education.

1. The relation of education to the science of mind.
2. The various modes of mental activity and their connection with bodily structures and functions.
3. The relation of the teacher to each mode of mental activity.
4. Characteristics of different ages:

(a) Infancy and childhood. Activity, impressibility, imitativeness, memory, imagination, emotional susceptibilities, sympathy. Early manifestations of will and growth of voluntary power. The infant conscience, its character, and the laws of its development.

(b) The school age strictly so-called. The modifications which the mental characteristics of childhood undergo in passing into, and throughout, the school period. Perception, observation, attention, memory, abstraction, generalisation, imagination, conception, judgment, reasoning, as related to school-life. The predominant emotions of the school-age and the uses that may be made of them in intellectual and moral culture. The æsthetic emotions. The formation

of habits of thought, feeling, and action. Pleasure and pain as motive powers at the teacher's disposal.

(*c*) The period succeeding the school-age when the study of science becomes possible. The great development of the powers of concentration, abstraction, generalisation, and reflection, which characterizes this period. The scientific imagination. The deepening and expansion of the emotional nature. The circumstances that tend to give to the character its definite form.

5. The natural order of the acquisition of knowledge during these periods respectively, as determined by the order of development and the laws of the growth and operation of the intellectual faculties.

II. History of Education.

1. History of education (general), education in Europe from the rise of the Universities to the present time:

(*a*) Monastic schools, their management and course of instruction. The origin and development of the Universities.

(*b*) The revival of Letters, and its educational effects, *e.g.*, the Latin schools.

(*c*) The Reformation, and the partial provision for popular education in Protestant countries.

(*d*) The educational work of the Jesuits, and the educational work of the Jansenists.

(*e*) Changes effected under the influence of Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, and the chief British writers on education.

(*f*) The present state of educational practice as exhibited in Germany, Great Britain, and India.

2. Special periods or writers to be prescribed from time to time.

III. Methods of Teaching and School-management.

(1) The site, structure, fitting, and furniture of school buildings. (2) Sanitary conditions of effective teaching. (3) Physical exercises. (4) Books and appliances. (5) Registers and returns. (6) Organizations of schools. (7) Classification of scholars. (8) Means for securing discipline, order, regularity, and punctuality. (9) Distribution of school-work among the teachers. (10) The apportionment of time. (11) Order and correlation of studies. (12) The art of questioning as a means of instruction. (13) The use of lectures, of catechetical *vivâ voce* teaching from a text-book, and of catechetical *vivâ voce* teaching without a text-book. (14) Methods of teaching and of illustrating each of the subjects in an ordinary school course, with special reference to the English and vernacular languages (including all the various branches of instruction falling under those two heads), mathematics, geography, history, and physical science. (15) Preparation of teaching notes. (16) Examination, *vivâ voce* and in writing. (17) The management of a class. (18) The use of the black-board and other material appliances.

174. The practical test shall commence on the 4th Monday after the written examination.

Candidates who have passed the theoretical part of the

examination shall be examined as to their practical skill in the management of a class and in teaching. This shall be tested by their teaching a class in the presence of at least two of the examiners. Candidates shall not be approved by the examiners unless they have given satisfactory evidence of their ability to manage a class and to give two lessons on subjects embraced in the curriculum of High Schools, one of which shall be on the English language; and the marks assigned to this test shall be the average of the two lessons.

175. The written examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:

Days	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10-1	Principles of Education ..	60
	2-5	Do. do. ..	60
Tuesday	10—1	History of Education ..	60
	2--5	Do. do. ..	60
Wednesday ..	10—1	Method and School-management	60
	2—5	Do. do.	60
		Total ..	360

The marks assignable to the practical examination shall be distributed as set forth in the following table:

Skil qu oning bot in t hin nd exami	Use o			Language with reference to pronunciation, accuracy, ease and fluency, and suitability to class.	Management of class including supervision and way in which pupils are kept at work.	General re to pupils.	of ks.
60	50	50	30	60	60	50	360

176. In the theoretical part of the examination, in order

to pass, each candidate must obtain not less than 35 per cent. in each branch and 40 per cent. on the whole ; in the practical part of the examination each candidate must obtain 40 per cent. of the marks allotted to the practical test.

Of the candidates who have passed both tests—the written and the practical—those obtaining 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks of both tests shall be placed in the first class in the order of merit ; all others in the second class, arranged alphabetically.

Forms of Statements to be submitted by the Examiners.

I.—THEORETICAL TEST.

Regis ber.	Principles of Education.	History of Education.	Method and School-Management.	Total.	Whether passed or not passed.	REMARKS.
	120	120	120	360		

II.—PRACTICAL TEST.

Register number.	No. of lesson.	Optional language.	Optional subject.	Skill in questioning.	Use of black-board.	Use of vernacular language.	Manner.	Language.	Management of class.	General result of lesson to pupils.	Total.	Wheth not p	REMA
				60	50	50	30	60	60	50	360		

III.—COMPLETE TEST.

ex. on.

360 360 720

6.—Examinations for the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS.

177. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University or a degree in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto. They shall also be required to pass two examinations in law.

First Examination in Law.

178. The first examination shall be held in Madras once a year, and shall commence on the second Monday in December.

179.' Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding.

180. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of thirty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

181. Each candidate must forward with his application satisfactory evidence of having taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or other accepted degree and, unless specially exempted from so doing, he must also forward at least seven days before the first day of the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a Law College authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, that the candidate has attended courses of lectures in the subjects prescribed for the examination for two consecutive terms, subsequent to passing the examination for the Bachelor of Arts or other accepted degree, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory provided that candidates who were qualified to present themselves for the First examination in Law in May 1902 according to the by-laws in force in May 1902 shall be eligible for admission to any subsequent First examination in Law.' Applications for exemption from the production of the above-mentioned certificates required by section XII of the Act of Incorporation must be forwarded on or before the 1st October immediately preceding the examination at which the candidate wishes to appear.

182. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

183. Candidates for the First examination in Law shall be examined in the following subjects:—

i. Jurisprudence.
ii. Roman Law.
iii. The Law of Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments (2 papers).
iv. The Law of Torts.

N.B.—The principles of Equity, in so far as they relate to the above-mentioned subjects, will be included.

The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ..	10—1	Jurisprudence	100
	2-5	Roman Law	100
Tuesday ..	10—1	Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments	75
	2—5	Do. do. ..	75
Wednesday ..	10-1	The Law of Torts	75
		Total..	425

184. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes:

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than sixty-six per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than forty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks, in each subject, or forty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Number of marks obtained.				Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
	Jurisprudence.	Roman Law.	The Law of Contracts.	The Law of Torts.				
	100	100	150	75	425			

B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

185. The B.L. degree examination shall be held in Madras once a year, and shall commence on the second Monday in January

186. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding.

187. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of thirty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

188. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of having passed the First examination in Law, and unless specially exempted from so doing he must also forward at least seven days before the first day of the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a Law College authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, that the candidate has attended courses of lectures in the subjects prescribed for the examination for two consecutive terms and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory provided that candidates who were qualified to present themselves for the B.L. degree examination in January 1903, according to the by-laws in force in January 1903, shall be eligible for admission to any subsequent B.L. degree examination. Applications for exemption from the production of the above-mentioned

certificates required by section XII of the Act of Incorporation must be forwarded between the 1st July and the 1st September immediately preceding the examination at which the candidate wishes to appear.

189. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

190. Candidates for the B.L. degree examination shall be examined in the following subjects :

i. The Theory and Law of Property, including (a) The Law of Trusts and Trustees ; (b) Transfer of Property.
ii. Hindu and Muhammadan Law.
iii. Indian Constitutional Law.
iv. The Law of Evidence
v. Criminal Law.

N.B.—The principles of Equity, in so far as they relate to the above-mentioned subjects, will be included.

The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subject set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each paper shall be as therein specified :

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ..	10 -1	Theory and Law of Property, including Law of Trusts and Trustees, and Transfer of Property.	200
	2- 5	Do. do.	
Tuesday ..	10--1	Hindu and Muhammadan Law ..	120
	2 5	The Law of Evidence ..	100
Wednesday.	10—1	Criminal Law ..	100
	2- 4	Indian Constitutional Law ..	80
		Total..	600

191. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes:

The first consisting of those who have obtained not less than sixty-six per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than forty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or forty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Number of marks obtained.						Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
	Theory and Law of Property, &c.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law.	The Law of Evidence.	Criminal Law.	Indian Constitutional Law.	Total marks obtained.			
	200	120	100	100	80	600			

7.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS.

192. An examination for the degree of Master of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in January.

193. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination for the degree of Master of Laws unless he has passed not less than two years previously the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws in this University or a degree examination in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

194. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th June preceding. Each candidate must forward with this application satisfactory evidence of having taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws or other accepted degree.

195. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of one hundred rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

196. The examination for the degree of Master of Laws shall be conducted by printed or written papers.

197. Candidates for the degree of Master of Laws shall be examined in one of the following branches :—

Branch I.

i. Jurisprudence.
Legislation.
ii. Roman Law—General.
Do.
Selections from the translated portions of the Digest.
iii. International Law—Public.
Do Private.
iv. Constitutional Law and History.
Legal History.

Branch II.

i. Real Property—General. Including the Law of Mines, Quarries, and Minerals. Highways, Main Roads, and Bridges. The Foreshore and Seashore.

ii. Real Property Transfer. Including the Principles of Conveyancing and the Interpretation of Deeds. Law of Vendors and Purchasers, Mortgage, and Landlord and Tenant.

iii. The Law of Trusts, Public and Private, and Powers.
The Law of Wills, Succession and Bankruptcy.

iv. History of the English and Indian Land Laws.
The Law of Easements and Profits.

Branch III.

i. Law of Contracts (in general) and the remedies by Specific Performance, Injunction and Damages.
Bailments, Carriers, Suretyship and Guarantee.

ii. Agency, Partnership and Companies.
Domestic Relations. Parent and Child, Husband and Wife, Master and Servant.

iii. Law of Torts (in general) and the remedies by Damages and Injunction.
Negligence, Nuisance, Libel and Slander.

iv. Mercantile Law. Including Negotiable Securities, Trade Marks, and Insurance
Maritime Law. Including Charter-parties and Bills of Lading, and the Law of Marine Insurance.

Branch IV.

i. Hindu Law. Family Law, Law of Inheritance and of Endowments.

ii. Mahomedan Law. Family Law, Law of Inheritance and of Endowments.

iii. Statute Law relating to Constitutional Matters. Law of Marriage and of Succession in India.

iv. Customary and Statute Law relating to Land Tenure in India.

198. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and the subjects set forth in the following table

and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Branch I.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ..	10—1	Jurisprudence	150
	2—5	Legislation	150
Tuesday ..	10—1	Roman Law—General ..	150
	2—5	Do. Digest ..	150
Wednesday ..	10—1	International Law—Public ..	150
	2—5	Do. Private ..	150
Thursday ..	10—1	Constitutional Law & History.	150
	2—5	Legal History	150
		Total ..	1,200

Branch II.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ..	10—1	Real Property—General ..	150
	2—5	Do. ..	150
Tuesday ..	10—1	Real Property—Transfer ..	150
	2—5	Do. ..	150
Wednesday ..	10—1	The Law of Trusts, etc. ..	150
	2—5	The Law of Wills, etc. ..	150
Thursday ..	10—1	History of the English and Indian Land Laws ..	150
	2—5	The Law of Easements and Profits	150
		Total ..	1,200

Branch III.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ..	10—1	Law of Contracts (in General).	150
	2—5	Bailments, Carriers, etc. ..	150
Tuesday ..	10—1	Agency, Partnership & Companies	150
	2—5	Domestic Relations ..	150
Wednesday ..	10—1	Law of Torts (in General), etc.	150
	2—5	Negligence, Nuisance, etc. ..	150
Thursday ..	10—1	Mercantile Law, etc. ..	150
	2—5	Maritime Law, etc. ..	150
		Total ..	1,200

Branch IV.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ..	10—1	Hindu Law, etc.	150
	2—5	Do.	150
Tuesday ..	10—1	Mahomedan Law	150
	2- 5	Do.	150
Wednesday ..	10—1	Statute Law relating to Constitutional Matters, etc. ..	150
	2—5	Do.	150
Thursday ..	10—1	Customary and Statute Law, etc.	150
	2—5	Do.	150
		Total..	1,200

199. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes:

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than sixty-six per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than forty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each sub-division, or forty per cent. on the whole, shall not pass.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Branch I. i. Jurisprudence.	Branch I. i. Legislation.	Branch I. ii. Roman Law—General.	Branch I. ii. Roman Law—Digest.	Branch I. iii. International Law—Public.	Branch I. iii. International Law—Private.	Branch I. iv. Constitutional Law, &c.	Branch I. iv. Legal History.	Total.
	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	
	300		300		300		300		1,200
Number of marks obtained.									

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners—(continued).

Number of marks obtained—(*continued*).

Branch	No.	Subject	Marks	Total
Branch II.	i.	Real Property—General.	150	300
		Real Property—General.	150	
	ii.	Real Property—Transfer.	150	300
		Real Property—Transfer	150	
	iii.	The Law of Trusts, &c.	150	300
		The Law of Wills, &c	150	
	iv.	History of the English and Indian Land Laws	150	300
		The Law of Easements and Profits	150	
		Total.		1,200
Branch III	i.	Law of Contracts (in General)	150	300
		Bailments, Carriers, &c	150	
	ii.	Agency, Partnership, &c	150	300
		Domestic Relations, &c	150	
	iii.	Law of Torts (in General)	150	300
		Negligence, Nuisance, &c.	150	
	iv.	Mercantile Law, &c	150	300
		Maritime Law, &c	150	
		Total		1,200
Branch IV.	i.	Hindu Law, &c	150	300
		Hindu Law, &c.	150	
	ii.	Mahomedan Law, &c	150	300
		Mahomedan Law, &c	150	
	iii.	Statute Law, &c	150	300
		Statute Law, &c.	150	
	iv.	Customary and Statute Law, &c.	150	300
		Customary and Statute Law, &c.	150	
		Total.		1,200
		Whether passed or not passed.		
		If passed in what class ranked.		
		Remarks.		

Examinations for the Degree of LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

200. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required:

(1) To have passed, before entering on their medical studies, the First examination in Arts in this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

(2) To have been engaged not less than four years in their professional studies at some recognised school of medicine.

(3) To pass three examinations.

First L.M. & S. Examination.

201. The First L.M. & S. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the first Monday in April.

202. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

203. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of twenty-four rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-four rupees on each occasion.

204. No candidate shall be admitted to the First L.M. & S. examination unless he has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed:

(1) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(2) Of having been engaged in medical studies at some recognised school of medicine* for not less than two years after passing the First examination in Arts of this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

(3) Of having attended the following courses in a recognised institution or institutions:

* Certificates of attendance at the London School of Medicine for Women will be accepted for this examination and for all other examinations in medicine.

(a) Anatomy, one course.	(d) Practical Chemistry, one course.
(b) Physiology, do.	(e) Practical Pharmacy, do
(c) Chemistry, do	(f) Histology, do.

(4) Of having dissected at a recognised medical school for not less than twelve months, during the regular sessions, and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

(5) Of having, subsequent to his first year of study, attended, for a period of ten months, the surgical practice, including the out-patient department, of a recognised, clinical hospital.

205. These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

206. The First L.M. & S. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday	10—1	Anatomy ..	100	Written exam
	2—5	Physiology ..	100	Do.
Tuesday	10—1	Chemistry ..	60	Written exam.
	2—5	Do. Practical	40	Practical exam.
Wednesday	10—1	Anatomy ..	50	Dissection.
	2—5	Do. ..	50	Oral.
Thursday ..	10—1	Physiology and Histology ..	50	Practical & Oral.
		Total..	450	

207. No candidate shall be declared to have passed this examination who fails to obtain one-half the marks in Anatomy, or one-third of the marks in each of the other subjects,* or one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in two classes:

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

* Chemistry and Practical Chemistry; Anatomy and Practical Anatomy; Physiology and Histology, respectively, shall be considered one subject.

The second, consisting of all others.

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number	Number of marks obtained: Anatomy	Physiology	Chemistry	Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks
	200	150	100	450			

208. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of examination and the class in which he was placed.

SECOND L.M. & S. EXAMINATION.

209. The Second L.M. & S. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in April.

210. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

211. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of thirty-six rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty-six rupees on each occasion.

212. No candidate shall be admitted to the Second L.M. & S. examination unless he has passed the First L.M. & S. examination of this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, and has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed:

(1) Of having been engaged in medical studies at some recognised school of medicine for not less than one year after passing the First L.M. & S. examination.

(2) Of having, subsequently to passing the First L.M. & S. examination, attended the following courses in a recognised institution or institutions:

(a) Medicine, one course.
(b) Surgery, one course.

(c) Materia Medica and Therapeutics, one course.
(d) General Pathology, one course
(e) Practical Pathology and Bacteriology, one course.
(f) Hygiene, one course
(g) Do Practical, one course
(h) Medical Jurisprudence, one course
(i) Minor Surgery, one course.

(3) Of having attended the medical practice of a clinical hospital or hospitals for four months, and lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance.

(4) Of having attended the surgical practice of a clinical hospital or hospitals for four months, and lectures on clinical surgery during such attendance.

(5) Of having attended the practice of the out-patient department of a clinical hospital or hospitals for a period of two months.

(6) Of having witnessed the performance of at least six post-mortem examinations, of having taken notes at the time, and of being competent to perform a post-mortem examination.

213. These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

214. The Second L.M. & S. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks	Remarks
Monday ..	10 1	Pathology, General.	50	Written exam.
	2 5	Practical Pathology & Bacteriology ..	50	Practical exam.
Tuesday ..	10 -1	Materia Medica & Therapeutics ..	50	Written exam.
	2--5	Hygiene ..	70	
Wednesday ..	10- -1	Medical Jurisprudence	50	Written exam.
	1 5	Medical Jurisprudence ..	30	Oral exam.
		Hygiene ..	30	
Thursday ..	10—5	Practical Pharmacy & Materia Medica & Therapeutics.	50	Oral & Practical exam.
		Total..	380	

215. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks. Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes:

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Number of marks obtained.					Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks
	Pathology	Hygiene.	Medical Jurisprudence	Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Practical Pharmacy	Total number of marks obtained			
	100	100	80	100	380			

A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of examination and the class in which he was placed.

FINAL L.M. & S. EXAMINATION.

216. (*a*) The Final L M. & S. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in April.

(*b*) Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

(*c*) No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of thirty-six rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty-six rupees on each occasion.

(*d*) No candidate shall be admitted to the Final L.M. & S. examination unless he has passed the Second L.M. & S. examination or the Third M.B. & C.M. examination of this University and has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed :

(1) Of having been engaged in medical studies in some recognised school of medicine for not less than one year after passing the Second L.M. & S. examination or the Third M.B. & C.M examination of this University.

(2) Of having subsequently to passing the Second L.M. & S. examination attended the following courses in a recognised institution or institutions:

(a) Midwifery and diseases special to women and the new-born child, one course
(b) Ophthalmology, do.
* (c) Mental Diseases, one course.
(d) Operative Surgery, do.

Or of having subsequently to passing the Third M.B. & C.M. examination attended a course of Operative Surgery.

(3) Of having attended the medical practice of a clinical hospital or hospitals for four months, and lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance.

(4) Of having attended the practice of a midwifery hospital for three months and of being competent to attend cases of labour.

(5) Of having attended the practice of an ophthalmic hospital for three months.

(6) Of having attended the practice of a lunatic asylum of not less than fifty beds for one month.

(7) Of being competent to perform vaccination. †

(e) These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examinations begin.

(f) The final L.M. & S. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in

* The course of mental diseases will comprise the following subjects, viz.: Introduction to the study of Mental Diseases. Melancholia, Mania. Periodic Insanity Alternating and Recurrent Mania. Relapses in Mental Diseases Monomania and Delusional Insanity. Dementia, Amentia, Congenital Imbecility, Idiocy. Mental Stupor. General Paralysis of the Insane. Epileptic and Traumatic Insanity. Syphilitic, Rheumatic, Gouty and Phthisical Insanity. Uterine and Hysterical Insanity. Insanity of Masturbation. Puerperal Insanity, and the Insanity of Pregnancy and Lactation. Insanity of Puberty and Adolescence. Climacteric and Senile Insanity. Insanity produced by poisons circulating in the Blood (Diabetic, Uræmic, Lead poisoning, &c., &c.) The Medico-Legal and Medico-Social points of Insanity. General treatment and Management of Insanes

† This certificate must be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination

the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ..	10–1	Medicine including Mental Diseases & Medical Anatomy.	100	Written exams.
	2–5	Surgery & Surgical Anatomy	100	
Tuesday ..	10–1	Midwifery & Diseases of Women & the new-born Child.	100	Written exams.
	2–5	Ophthalmology ..	30	
Wednesday .	7–	Clinical Medicine..	100	Practical exam. in Hospital.
Thursday ..	7–	Clinical Surgery ..	100	Practical exam. in Hospital.
Friday ..	10–5	Medicine including Mental Diseases & Medical Anatomy..	50	Oral exams.
		Surgery & Surgical Anatomy	50	
Saturday ..	10–	Operative Surgery.	50	Practical exam.
Monday ..	7-	Midwifery & Diseases of Women & the new-born Child.	50	Oral & Practical exam.
Tuesday ..	7–	Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery.	20	Oral & Practical exam.
		Total..	750	

217. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Candidates who fail to pass, but who obtain 60 per cent. of the marks in any two of the following groups :

(1) Medicine, including Clinical Medicine,

(2) Surgery, including Clinical and Operative Surgery,

(3) Midwifery,

may claim to be exempted from re-examination in those two groups. Candidates, however, who obtain such exemption shall only be ranked in the second class.

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

	Number of marks obtained.										
Register Number.	Medicine and Medical Anatomy.	Clinical and Oral Medicine.	Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.	Clinical and Oral Surgery.	Operative Surgery.	Midwifery & Diseases of Women & the new-born Child	Ophthalmology	Total number of marks.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
	100	150	100	150	50	150	50	750			
	Medicine.		Surgery.								
	250		300								

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

218. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall be required—

(1) to have passed the First examination in Arts of this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto;

(2) to have been subsequently engaged not less than five years in their professional studies in a recognised school of medicine.

They shall be required to pass four examinations, provided that graduates in Arts shall not be required to pass

in any of the subjects laid down for the first examination, in which they may have already passed at the examination for their degree.

First M.B. & C.M. Examination.

219. The First M.B. & C.M. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the first Monday in April.

220. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

221. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of twenty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

222. No candidate shall be admitted to the First M.B. and C.M. examination unless he has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed:

(1) Of having completed his eighteenth year.

(2) Of having passed before entering on his medical studies the First examination in Arts of this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

(3) Of having attended the following courses in a recognised institution or institutions:

(*a*) Inorganic Chemistry, one course.
(*b*) Experimental Physics, do.
(*c*) General Biology, Theoretical and Practical, one course.
(*d*) Practical Chemistry, one course.
(*e*) Practical Anatomy, do.

223. These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

224. The examination in Chemistry shall comprise the following:

Differences between mechanical mixture, solution, and chemical combination. Outlines of crystallography. Formation of crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the melting-point and the boiling-point of a substance depend. Difference between elementary and compound substances. Laws of chemical combination. Equivalent weights of the elements. Multiple proportions. The atomic

theory. Atomic value (quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular weights. Relation between the density of a gas and its molecular weight Abnormal densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of gases by volume. Compound radicals. Atomic and molecular combination. Meaning of chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double decomposition. Nature of acids, bases, and salts. Capacity of saturation of acids and bases. Nomenclature. Relation between atomic weight and specific heat. Faraday's electrolytic law. Principles of spectrum-analysis. Diffusion of gases.

Hydrogen. Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. The combinations of the last four elements with hydrogen.

Oxygen. Ozone. Water and peroxide of hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of chlorine. Chlorates and hypochlorites. Sulphur. Sulphuretted hydrogen. The oxides of sulphur. Sulphuric acid and the sulphates. Sulphurous acid and the sulphites. Chlorosulphuric acid.

Nitrogen. The atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its salts. The oxides of nitrogen. Nitric acid and nitrates. Nitrous acid and nitrites. Phosphorus. Phosphuretted hydrogen. The oxides of phosphorus. Phosphoric acid and the phosphates. Chloride and oxychloride of phosphorus. Arsenic and its oxides. Arseniuretted hydrogen Arsenious acid and its salts. Arsenic acid and its salts. The sulphides of arsenic. Detection of arsenic. Antimony, its oxides and sulphides. Antimoniuretted hydrogen. Chlorides of antimony. Compounds of antimonic oxide. Detection of antimony.

Boron. Boracic acid and the borates.

Carbon. Carbonic oxide and carbonic acid. The carbonates. Carbon oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of flame. Coal-gas. Davy lamp. Principles of illumination. Silicon. Siliciuretted hydrogen. Silicon, chloride. Silicon chloroform. Silica and the silicates.

Potassium, Sodium, Silver, Calcium, Strontium, Barium, Aluminium, Magnesium, Zinc, Cadmium, Lead, Manganese, Iron, Cobalt, Nickel, Chromium, Bismuth, Copper, Mercury, Gold, Tin, Platinum.

The chief compounds of these metals with the more important acid radicals. The detection of these metals and their compounds in powder or in solution.

Practical Examination in Chemistry, oral and experimental. Qualitative analysis. Detection of the more commonly occurring bases and inorganic acids in given compounds;- each substance to contain not more than one base and one acid.

225. The examination in Physics shall comprise the following:

Units of measurement. The laws of motion considered experimentally. General properties of solids, liquids and gases. The nature, intensity, and transmission of fluid pressure in general. The pressure of liquids in equilibrium under the action of gravity. Equilibrium of solids floating or entirely immersed in gravitating

fluids. Specific gravity, with the ordinary modes of determining it. Measurement of the pressure of the atmosphere and of gases. Diffusion of liquids and gases. Definition of work and energy: conservation, transformation, and dissipation of energy.

Acoustics.—Production and mode of propagation of sound. Intensity, pitch, and quality. Velocity of sound in air. Influence of temperature and density. Velocity of sound in other media. Laws of reflection and refraction. Nature of musical sounds. Longitudinal vibrations of rods and of columns of air. Transverse vibrations of strings. Variation in their rate of vibration by changes in their tension, length, thickness, and substance.

Heat.—Definitions of heat and temperature. Construction of instruments for the measurement of temperature. Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases under heat. Change of state, pressure of vapours, latent heat. Radiant heat, its reflection, refraction, and absorption. Conduction, definition of thermal conductivity. Convection. Specific heat. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Magnetism.—Properties of magnets. Induction. Magnetic relations of iron and steel. Terrestrial magnetism.

Electricity.—Positive and negative electricity. Conduction and insulation. Induction. Electric attraction and repulsion. Distribution and accumulation of electricity on conductors. Electric discharge. Voltaic electricity. Batteries. Potential. Electromotive force, strength of currents, resistance, Ohm's law. Heating and chemical effects of electric currents. Action between currents and magnets, electro-magnetism. Induced currents, magneto-electricity. Thermo-electricity.

Optics.—Laws of propagation of light. Measurement of velocity and intensity of light. Laws of reflection and refraction of light. Reflection at plane and at spherical surfaces. Refraction at plane and at spherical surfaces. Refraction through lenses, including the formation of images. Chromatic dispersion.

226. The examination in General Biology shall comprise the following:

The elements of Vertebrate Morphology and Physiology, especially as exemplified in the structure and life-history of the Hare and Frog, and as illustrated by the comparison of their tegumentary and skeletal systems, and by their visceral anatomy, including the general structure of the brain and nervous system, of the reproductive system, and of the sense-organs.

The structure and properties of the cell, and the development from embryonic cells of the tissues, including epithelia, blood, lymph, nervous, muscular, and connective tissue, fat, cartilage, and bone, as exhibited in the Hare, Guinea-pig or Rat, and the Frog, treated in an elementary manner.

The structure and life-history of a Cockroach, and Earthworm, Hydra, Vorticella, Amœba.

The character and mode of formation of the ova and spermatozoa in the Hare and in an Earthworm. The phenomena of fertilization. The chief stages in the development of the Hare, Fowl, Frog, Amphioxus, and Lumbricus, treated in an elementary way;

the essential structure of the ovum, and the earlier stages of its cleavage, the formation of the germ-layers, of the cœlom, and of the foundations of the chief systems of organs; the origin of the amnion allantois, and placenta; the development of blood-vessels and blood.

The elements of the morphology and physiology of the flowering plant. The leading modifications in the structural plan of the flower The leading types of the fruits; the modifications by which floral organs take part in their structure.

The distinctive facts in the life-history of Conifer.

The structure and properties of the cell treated from an elementary point of view. The development and anatomy of foliar organs, stems, and roots, and of the tissues of which these are composed, including the histology of the growing-point in stems and roots, the development and histology of epidermal, fibrovascular, cambial and ground tissues. The physiology of the abovementioned tissues in connection with the movement of water and the production and transfer of nutritive materials.

The structure and development of ovules, embryo, endosperm, and pollen-grains in angiosperms and gymnosperms. The phenomena of fertilization and the germination of the seed.

The structure and life-history of a Fern, Chara, Penicillium, Spirogyra, Yeast, Bacteria.

Each candidate must be prepared to examine microscopically, to dissect, and to describe, specimens of the animals and plants enumerated in the foregoing syllabus, with the exception that for the skull of the hare will be substituted that of the dog.

227. The first examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday	10—1	Chemistry	100	Written examinations.
	2 5	Physics	100	
Tuesday	10—1	General Biology	70	Written exam.
	2—5	Chemistry	70	Practical exam.
Thursday.	10—5	Chemistry	40	Oral examinations.
		Physics	40	
Friday	10—5	General Biology.	80	Oral and Practical examinations.
		Total..	500	

228. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Number of marks obtained.				Whether passed or not passed.	Remarks.
	Chemistry.	Physics.	General Biology.	Total.		
	210	140	150	500		

229. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination.

SECOND M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION.

230. The Second M.B. & C.M. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the first Monday in April.

231. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

232. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of thirty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

233. No candidate shall be admitted to the Second M.B. & C.M. examination unless he has passed the First M.B. & C.M. examination or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto and has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed:

(1) Of having been engaged in medical studies at some recognised school of medicine for not less than two years.

(2) Of having attended the following courses in a recognised institution or institutions:

(*a*) Anatomy, one course.

(*b*) Physiology, Systematic, one course.

(*c*) Physiology, Practical, including Histology, one course.

(*d*) Do. Chemical, one course.

(*e*) Organic Chemistry, one course.

(*f*) Organic Chemistry, Practical, one course.

(3) Of having dissected at a recognised school of medicine for not less than twelve months during the regular sessions, and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

234. These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

235. The Second M.B. & C.M. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be has therein specified:

Days	Hours.	Subjects	Marks	Remarks.
Monday	10—1	Anatomy	100	Written exam.
	2—5	Physiology	100	
Tuesday	10—1	Organic Chemistry	30	Written exam.
	2—5	Do.	20	Practical & Oral exam.
Wednesday	10	Anatomy	50	Practical exam.
	2	Do.	50	Oral exam.
Thursday	10	Physiology, including Histology and Chemical Physiology	100	Oral & Practical.
		Total..	450	

236. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-half the marks in Anatomy and Physiology, respectively, or one-third of the marks in Chemistry or one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in two classes:

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number	Number of marks obtained. Anatomy.	Physiology.	Chemistry.	Total number of marks obtained	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks.
	200	200	50	450			

237. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date on which the examination was held and the class in which he was placed.

THIRD M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION.

238. The Third M.B. & C.M. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in April.

239. Applications for admission to this examination in the form hereinafter prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

240. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of forty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion.

241. No candidate shall be admitted to the Third M.B. & C.M. examination, unless he has passed the Second M.B. & C.M. examination, and has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed :

(1) Of having been engaged in medical studies at some recognised school of medicine for not less than two years after passing the Second M.B. & C.M. examination in this University.

(2) Of having, subsequently to passing the Second M.B. & C.M. examination, attended the following courses in a recognised institution or institutions :

(a) Medicine, one course.
(b) Surgery, do.

(c) Midwifery and diseases special to women and the new-born child, one course.

(d) Pathology General, one course.

(e) Do. Practical, including Bacteriology, one course.

(f) Hygiene, one course.

(g) Do Practical, one course.

(h) Materia Medica and Therapeutics, one course.

(i) Practical Pharmacy, one course.

(j) Medical Jurisprudence, one course.

(k) Minor Surgery, one course.

(l) Ophthalmology, one course.

(m) *Mental Diseases, one course.

(3) Of having attended the medical practice of a recognised clinical hospital or hospitals for a period of five months and lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance.

(4) Of having attended the surgical practice of a recognised clinical hospital or hospitals for a period of five months and lectures on clinical surgery during such attendance.

(5) Of having worked in the out-patient department of a clinical hospital for a period of four months.

(6) Of having attended the practice of a midwifery hospital for two months.

(7) Of having attended the practice of an ophthalmic hospital for three months.

(8) Of having attended the practice of a lunatic asylum of not less than fifty beds for a period of one month.

242. These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

243. The Third M.B. & C.M. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the

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* The course of mental diseases will comprise the following subjects, viz.: Introduction to the study of Mental Diseases Melancholia, Mania. Periodic Insanity. Alternating and Recurrent Mania. Relapses in Mental Diseases Monomania and Delusional Insanity. Dementia, Amentia, Congenital Imbecility, Idiocy. Mental Stupor. General Paralysis of the Insane. Epileptic and Traumatic Insanity. Syphilitic, Rheumatic, Gouty and Phthisical Insanity. Uterine and Hysterical Insanity. Insanity of Masturbation. Puerperal Insanity, and the Insanity of Pregnancy and Lactation. Insanity of Puberty and Adolescence. Climacteric and Senile Insanity. Insanity produced by poisons circulating in the Blood (Diabetic, Uræmic Lead-poisoning, &c., &c.). The Medico-Legal and Medico-Social points of Insanity. General treatment and management of Insanes.

following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday	10—1	General Pathology.	60	Written exam.
	2—5	Practical Pathology & Bacteriology ..	60	Oral & Practical.
Tuesday	10—1	Materia Medica & Therapeutics ..	70	Written exam.
	2—5	Hygiene ..	70	
Wednesday	10—1	Medical Jurisprudence ..	50	Written exam.
	1—5	Medical Jurisprudence ..	30	Oral exam.
		Hygiene ..	30	
Thursday ..	10—5	Practical Pharmacy & Materia Medica..	50	Oral & Practical.
		Total..	420	

244. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes:

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Number of marks obtained. General Pathology.	Practical Pathology and Bacteriology.	Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	Hygiene.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Total number of marks.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
	60	60	120	100	80	420			

A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to

each passed candidate, setting forth the date of examination and the class in which he was placed.

FINAL M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION.

245. The Final M.B. & C.M. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in April.

246. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

247. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of fifty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

248. No candidate shall be admitted to the Final M.B. & C.M. examination unless he has passed the Third M.B. & C.M. examination, and has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed:

Of having, subsequently to passing the Third M.B. & C.M. examination,

(1) been engaged in medical studies in some recognised school of medicine for not less than one year;

(2) attended a course in operative surgery;

(3) attended the medical practice of a clinical hospital or hospitals for four and a half months, and lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance;

(4) attended the surgical practice of a clinical hospital or hospitals for four and a half months, and lectures on clinical surgery during such attendance;

(5) attended the practice of a midwifery hospital for two months and of being competent to attend cases of labour;

(6) witnessed the performance of at least six post-mortem examinations, taken notes at the time and qualified to make a post-mortem examination;

(7) qualified to perform vaccination.*

249. These certificates must be forwarded so as to

* This certificate must be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

250. The Final M.B. & C.M. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ..	10—1	Medicine, including Mental Diseases & Medical Anatomy ..	100	Written examinations.
	2—5	Surgery and Surgical Anatomy..	100	
Tuesday ..	10—1	Midwifery & Diseases of Women and the new-born Child ..	100	Written examinations.
	2—5	Ophthalmology ..	30	
Wednesday	7—	Clinical Medicine ..	150	Practical examination in hospital.
Thursday..	7—	Clinical Surgery ..	150	Practical examination in hospital.
Friday ..	10-5	Medicine, including Mental Diseases & Medical Anatomy ..	50	Oral examinations.
		Surgery & Surgical Anatomy ..	50	
Saturday ..	10—	Operative Surgery.	50	Practical examination.
Monday ..	7	Midwifery & Diseases of Women and the new-born Child ..	50	Oral and Practical examination.
Tuesday ..	7	Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery...	20	Oral and Practical examination.
		Total ..	850	

251. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-half the marks in each of the examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, or one-third of the marks in Ophthalmology, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

252. Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes:

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Candidates who fail to pass but obtain 60 per cent. of the marks in any two of the following groups:

(1) Medicine, including Medicine and Medical Anatomy, and Clinical and Oral Medicine;

(2) Surgery, including Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, Clinical and Oral and Operative Surgery;

(3) Midwifery;

may claim to be exempted from re-examination in any of those two groups. Candidates, however, who obtained such exemption shall only be ranked in the second class.

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Number (									Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.
	Medicine and Medical Anatomy.	Clinical and Oral Medicine.	Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.	Clinical Surge	)p tive ry	Ii ifery	nal and ;s men ;-bor	Oph	number s.		
	100	200	100				150	50	850		

Medicine 300 Surgery 350

Examination for the Degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

253. Any person who has obtained the degree of M.B. & C.M. in this University or a degree of some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, and has been engaged for three years in the practice of his profession subsequently to having taken that degree, or who, being also a graduate in Arts of this University

or of some other University, whose degree in Arts is accepted by the Syndicate, has been engaged for two years in the practice of his profession subsequently to having taken the M.B. & C.M. or other accepted degree may proceed to the degree of Doctor of Medicine; provided that he shall have submitted to the Medical Faculty a thesis or dissertation treating of any branch of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, or Sanitary Science which he may have made the special subject of study since passing the said M.B. & C.M. or other accepted examination, and certified on honour to have been composed entirely by himself; that such thesis or dissertation shall be approved of by the Faculty; and that he shall be prepared, if called upon, to defend or explain the said thesis before the Faculty. The thesis must be lodged with the Registrar not later than the 15th January immediately preceding the Convocation at which the candidate desires to obtain the degree.

254. No thesis will be approved of by the Medical Faculty which does not contain either the results of original observation in the subjects named or in some of the sciences embraced in the curriculum for the M.B. & C.M. degree; or else a full digest and critical exposition of the researches of others on the subject selected by the candidate, accompanied by precise references to the works quoted, so that verification may be facilitated.

255. Each candidate must produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine or two Fellows of the University, and certifying that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

256. Applications for admission to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, together with the testimonial above referred to, shall be transmitted to the Registrar not later than the 15th January immediately preceding the Convocation at which the candidate desires to obtain the degree.

257. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of one hundred rupees. A candidate who fails to satisfy the Faculty or to present himself to take up his degree at the time fixed, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but if he has been

approved by the Faculty he may present himself on a future occasion to receive his degree on payment of a further fee of ten rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

LICENTIATE IN SANITARY SCIENCE.

258. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Sanitary Science must have passed the examination for the degree of M.B. & C.M. or L.M. & S. in this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, or be medical practitioners registered under the law existing in Great Britain.

259. The examination for the degree of L.S.Sc. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in April.

260. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

261. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of forty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion.

262. Candidates must produce certificates of having attended the following courses:

General Pathology, one course of not less than 30 lectures.
Hygiene, do. 40 do.
Analytical Chemistry, a practical course of not less than 6 months.
Sanitary Engineering, one course.

263. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

i.—CHEMISTRY.

The elements of inorganic and organic chemistry. In the practical examination each candidate shall be required to perform not less than two analyses. This examination shall include qualitative analyses of air, detection of gaseous emanations and other impurities in the atmosphere; analyses of water for domestic use, and of the nature and amount of its mineral and organic constituents; detection, chemical and microscopical, of adulteration in articles of food and drink.

ii.—EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Properties of matter; hydraulics and hydrostatics in reference to water-supply, drainage, and sewerage; pneumatics in relation to warming, cooling, and ventilation of houses; light and heat in relation to sanitation; meteorology, and methods of making meteorological observations.

iii.—SANITARY LAW.

The laws regarding Public Health enacted in Great Britain and in India; the Famine and Jail Codes; the Military regulations; and the duties of Health Officers and of Port Surgeon.

iv.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Statistical methods and data in reference to India, more especially to the Madras Presidency.

v.—GENERAL PATHOLOGY, INCLUDING BACTERIOLOGY.

The history of epidemic and endemic diseases, their geographical distribution and relations to climatic and geological conditions. The methods used in bacteriological investigations.

vi.—HYGIENE.

The causation and prevention of disease; conditions of healthy nourishment, lodgment, and activity; the hygiene of public and private buildings and of particular occupations; quarantine; hospitals for infectious diseases; conveyance of the sick; vaccination; prostitution; diseases of animals and vegetables in their relation to the health of man; famine diseases; poisons in manufactures in commercial and domestic use.

vii.—SANITATION AND SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Collection, removal, and disposal of town refuse and excreta; conservancy of parcherries, slaughter-houses, markets, cattle yards, and dairies, public washing places, tanks, and river beds; removal and disposal of the dead; general principles of the construction of buildings, of sewerage, drainage, and water-supply works, and of ventilation and lighting.

viii.—DRAWING AND MENSURATION.

Candidates will be expected to understand plans, sections, and estimates of public and private buildings, mines, water and sewerage works; to draw rough figured plans from existing works; and to have a knowledge of engineering terms. Mensuration of planes and simple solids.

264. The examination for the degree of L.S.Sc. shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ..	10—1	Experimental Physics.	50	Written examinations.
	2—5	Chemistry.	50	
Tuesday ..	10—1	Sanitary Law ..	50	Do.
	2—5	Vital Statistics ..	50	
Wednesday.	10—1	General Pathology	75	Do.
	2—5	Hygiene	100	
Thursday ..	10—1	Sanitation and Sanitary Enginrg.	100	Written examination.
	2—5	Drawing and Mensuration	50	Practical do.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Fri. & Sat..	10—5	Chemistry	100	Practical examn.
Monday ..	10—1	General Pathology	75	Do.
		Special report on the sanitary condition of some actual locality.	150	A written report to be submitted not later than the 3rd Wednesday in July.
		Total ..	850	

265. The candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order in two classes:

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than seventy-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of those who have obtained not less than fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Number of marks obtained.

Regis	Pl	Ch	Sanita	Vi	Ge Pa gy.	H gi ne.	Sanitatio and Enginee g.	ing	Repor	To
	50	150	50	50	150	100	100	50	150	850

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING.

266. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering shall be required to have passed the First examination in Arts in this University or an examination in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, and subsequently to have attended an authorised college of engineering for a period of not less than thirty months.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

267. The First examination in Engineering shall be held

in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in January.

268. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding.

269. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of twenty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

270. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of having passed the First examination in Arts or other accepted examination; he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar not less than fourteen days before the date of the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a college authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, that he has attended an authorised college or colleges for a period of not less than eighteen months since passing the First examination in Arts or other accepted examination, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the examination and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

271. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:

i.—Mathematics.

(a) **Algebra.** As in the First examination in Arts, and, in addition, permutations, binomial theorem, roots of equations, summation of series, interest.

(b) **Geometry.** Straight line, plane rectilineal figures, circles, ratio and proportion, similitude of figures, intersections and inclinations of planes and straight lines.

(c) **Mensuration.** Estimation of lengths, plane areas, curved surfaces, and volumes.

(d) **Plane Trigonometry.** Trigonometrical functions and formulæ; practical use of logarithmic tables; solution and properties of triangles.

ii.—Science.

(a) **Dynamics.** (1) *Kinematics.* Relative and absolute motion; parallelograms of velocities and accelerations; uniform motion in a circle. (2) *Kinetics.* Mass and density; laws of motion; measurement of force; equilibrium of forces at a point; parallel forces; couples; mass centres; friction, principle of work and its application to simple machines; equations of motion; energy; constrained motion; simple pendulum; moment of inertia; impact.

(*b*) **Hydrodynamics.** (1) *Hydrostatics.* Fluid pressure on plane areas; flotation; specific gravity and its practical determination; hydraulic press. (2) *Pneumatics.* Barometers; siphon; laws of Boyle and Charles; pressure gauges, pumps.

(*c*) **Heat.** Measurement of temperature; behaviour of water when heated; specific heat; dynamical equivalent of heat; heating value of fuels.

iii.—DRAWING.

(*a*) **Geometrical Drawing.** Simple problems in practical plane geometry; plans, elevations, and sections of simple solids; isometric projection.

(*b*) **Building Drawing.** Masonry details; bored, gauged and discharging arches, footings and foundations. Timber details; joints, roof frames, floors, doors and windows. Iron details: sections of cast and rolled beams, joints of iron roof frames.

(*c*) **Machine Drawing.** Rivetted joints, bolts, screws, keys, pipes, and cylinders.

Pencil drawings only are required during examination The points which will receive attention are accuracy of scale and projection, ability to transfer portions of a drawing from one view to another, and ability to fill in details in given sketches. Each candidate will, however, before the examination submit finished drawings, certified to be his own unaided work, and these will be taken into account in awarding marks for the examination.

272. The First examination in Engineering shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:

Days.	Hours.	Subjects		Remarks	
Monday	10–1	Algebra and Geometry	150	Algebra Geometry	75 75
	2–5	Mensuration and Pl. Trigonometry	150	Mensuration Pl. Trigonometry	50 100
Tuesday	10–1	Dynamics	150		
	2–5	Hydrodynamics and Heat ..	150	Hydrodynamics Heat	75 75
Wednesday.	10–1	Geometrical Drawing ..	100		
	2–5	Building Drawing..			
Thursday ..	10–1	Machine Drawing..			
		Total ..	900		

273. **The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each. Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each of**

the three subjects, mathematics, science, and drawing, and one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator

Register Number.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Plane Trigonometry.	Dynamics.	Hydrodynamics.	Heat.	Geometrical Drawing.	Building Drawing.	Machine Drawing.	Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of merit.	Remarks.
	75	75	50	100		75	75							
	150		150		150	150		100	100	100				
	300				300			300			900			

A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed candidate.

B.E. Degree Examination.

274. The B.E. degree examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in January.

275. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding.

276. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of thirty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

277. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of having passed the First examination in Engineering; he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar not less than fourteen days before the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a college authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, that he has attended an authorised college or colleges for a period of not less than one year since passing the first examination in Engineering, and has completed the course of study prescribed for the examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

278. The questions set for this examination shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of average ability who has completed the course of study prescribed for the examination, but who has acquired no practical experience in conducting engineering work.

279. Candidates shall be examined and may proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in either the Civil Branch or the Mechanical Branch, but they shall be allowed to pass the examination, if they so desire, in both branches before proceeding to the degree. Provided, however, that no candidate shall be examined in both branches in the same year.

280. Candidates in the Civil Branch shall be examined in the following subjects:

i.—MATHEMATICS.

(a) **Geometry.** (1) *Conic Sections.* Chief properties of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola. (2) *Co-ordinate Geometry.* Simple problems on the straight line, circle, parabola, and ellipse, referred to rectangular and polar co-ordinates.

(b) **Differential and Integral Calculus.** Differentiation of simple functions; theorems of Taylor and Maclaurin; curve tracing; maxima and minima of functions of one variable, simple cases of integration; rectification of curves; areas and volumes; moments of inertia; mechanical integrators.

ii.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

(a) **Design and Construction.** (1) *Buildings.* Selection and preparation of materials; design and construction of simple buildings; setting out. (2) *Bridges.* Design and construction of timber and masonry bridges and their foundations; of simple iron bridges for roads and railways; setting out. (3) *Roads and Railways.* Estimation of earthwork volumes; road construction and maintenance; general principles of railway construction.

(b) **Hydraulic Engineering.** Flow of water through orifices, and in pipes and channels; storage of water; tanks and channels and their masonry works; water-supply of towns; town drainage.

(c) **Applied Mechanics and Design.** Strength of materials, tension, compression, bending and shearing; bending and resisting moments; deflection; design of timber and iron bars and beams; stresses in simple roof and bridge frames by graphic methods; design of such frames; tresses in plate and open web girders under travelling loads; design of simple girders; stability of arches and retaining walls.

(d) **Surveying.** Measurement of areas with the chain, chain and compass, and plane table; levelling and contouring; triangulation and traversing with the theodolite; laying out curves; special surveys connected with engineering design.

There will also be a practical examination in Surveying in the field.

iii.—BUILDING, ESTIMATING, AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

Designing and drawing building details; drawing small buildings; drawing minor bridges of timber, masonry, or iron; drawing masonry works of irrigation; preparing estimates of quantities and cost; topographical drawing.

Pencil drawings only are required during examination. The points which will receive attention are ability to transfer portions of a drawing from one view to another, to fill in details in given sketches, to draw from notes and measurements, and to make working drawings of details. Each candidate will, however, before the examination, submit finished drawings made from specification or measurement and certified to be his own unaided work; these will be taken into account in awarding marks for the examination.

281. The examination in the Civil Branch shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ..	10—1	Geometry ..	100	Conics 50. Co-ord. Geom. 50
	2—5	Differential and Int. Calculus ...	100	
Tuesday ..	10—1	Construction ..	125	
	2—5	Estimating ..	50	
Wednesday	10—1	Construction ..	125	
	2—5	Surveying ..	100	
Thursday ..	10—1	Building Drawing ..	125	
	2—5	Do.	125	
Friday ..	10—1	Applied Mechanics	150	
	2—5	Hydraulic Engineering ..	100	
Saturday ..	Whole day.	Field Surveying.	100	
		Total ..	1,200	

282. Candidates in the Mechanical Branch shall be examined in the following subjects:

i.—MATHEMATICS.

As for the Civil Branch.

ii.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

(a) **Principles of Mechanism.** Conversion of motion; application of principle of work to simple machines; friction; efficiency of simple machines; true surfaces and powers of measurement; mechanical arrangements of machine tools.

(b) **Steam and the Steam Engine.** Generation of steam; heating value of fuels; boilers and their principal appendages; general description of simple forms of stationary engines; the in-

dicator; general description of the locomotive engine and its principal details.

(*c*) **Applied Mechanics.** Strength of materials; tension, compression, bending, shear, and torsion; bending and resisting moments; deflection; strain beyond the elastic limits; stresses in framework; kinematics of machinery.

(*d*) **Machine Construction and Design.** Calculation of dimensions of ordinary parts of machinery, such as rivetted joints, bolts, nuts, screws, keys, pipes, cylinders, shafting, couplings, bearings, belt pulleys, toothed wheels, cranks, eccentrics, pistons, valves; construction of ordinary pumps, turbines, cranes, and other hydraulic machinery.

iii.—Machine Drawing and Estimating.

Designing and drawing simple machine details; drawing pieces of machinery from sketches; making sketches from measurements; estimates of quantities and cost of metal work.

Pencil drawings only are required during the examination. The points which will receive attention are ability to transfer portions of a drawing from one view to another, to make a working drawing of a portion of a machine from a rough sketch, to make from actual measurements a sketch from which a finished drawing may be produced, to determine the forms and positions of shadows in simple cases. Each candidate will, however, before the examination, submit finished drawings of machine details and machines, drawn from specifications or measurements and certified to be his own unaided work; these will be taken into account in awarding marks for the examination.

283. The examination in the Mechanical Branch shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ..	10—1	Geometry ..	100	Conics 50. Co-ord. Geom. 50.
	2—5	Differential and Int. Calculus ..	100	
Tuesday ..	10—1	Principles of Mechanism.	100	
	2—5	Machine Drawing ..	100	
Wednesday	10—1	Machine Drawing ..	100	
	2—5	Steam and the Steam Engine ..	100	
Thursday..	10—1	Machine Construction ..	100	
	2—5	Do. ..	100	
Friday ..	10—1	Applied Mechanics ..	100	
	2—5	Do. ..	100	
Saturday ..	10—1	Machine Drawing ..	100	
	2—5	Do. ..	100	
		Total ..	1,200	

284. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total number of marks obtained by each. Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each of the three subjects, and one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

Forms of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

CIVIL BRANCH.

Register Number.	Conic Sections.	Co-ordinate Geometry.	Differential and Integral Calculus.	Construction	Do.	Hydraulic Engineering.	Applied Mechanics.	Surveying.	Surveying Field Work.	Building Drawing.	Do.	Estimating.	Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of merit.	Remarks.
	50	50														
	100		100	125	125	100	150	100	100	125	125	50				
	200			700						300			1,200			

MECHANICAL BRANCH.

Register Number.	Conic Sections.	Co-ordinate Geometry.	Differential and Integral Calculus.	Principles of Mechanics.	Steam and the Steam Engine.	Applied Mechanics.	Do.	Machine Construction.	Do.	Machine Drawing.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of merit.	Remarks.
	50	50															
	100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
	200			600						400				1,200			

285. Candidates who have passed the B.E. degree examination shall not be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering until they have produced evidence which

shall satisfy the Syndicate that they have spent not less than one year in practical work, of which at least six months shall be passed by candidates in the Civil Branch on Engineering works, and by candidates in the Mechanical Branch in Engineering workshops.

286. **Forms of Application for Registration.**

I.
MATRICULATION.

Name. English.	Name. Vernacular.	Age and date of birth.	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.).	Religion.	Address.	High School from which candidate appears.	Present position or occupation.	Where to be examined.	Second language.	Language from which the candidate elects to translate into English.

II.
F.A.

Name. English.	Name. Vernacular.	Age and date of birth.	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.).	Religion.	Address.	Date of passing the Matriculation examination.	College or colleges at which candidate has studied, and time at each. Colleges in chronological order.	College or colleges at which candidate has studied, and time at each. Time.	Present position or occupation.	Where to be examined.	Second language.	Subject selected* in Branch IV.	Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application.

III.
B.A.
English Language.

Name. English.		
Name. Vernacular.		
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.).		
Religion.		
Address.		
Date of passing the First examination in Arts.		
College or colleges at which the candidate has studied for this division of the examination, and time at each.	Colleges in chronological order.	Time
Present position or occupation.		
Language from which the candidate elects to translate into English.		
Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application.		

Second Language.

Name. English.		
Name. Vernacular.		
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.).		
Religion.		
Address		
Date of passing the First examination in Arts.		
College or colleges at which the candidate has studied for this division of the examination, and time at each.	Colleges in chronological order.	Time.
Present position or occupation.		
Science branch		
Science branch or branches, if any, in which the candidate has already passed.		
Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application.		

Science.

Name. English.		
Name. Vernacular.		
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.).		
Religion.		
Address.		
Date of passing the First examination in Arts.		
College or colleges at which the candidate has studied for this division of the examination, and time at each.	Colleges in chronological order.	Time.
Present position or occupation.		
Language selected.		
Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application.		

IV.

M.A.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.)		
Religion		
Address.		
Date of receiving the B.A. degree.		
College or colleges, if any, at which candidate has studied for this examination.		
Present position or occupation.		
Branch (If Branch VI., what language or languages.)		
Branch or Branches, if any, in which the candidate has already passed		

V.

L.T

Name.	English	
	Vernacular.	
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.).		
Religion		
Address.		
University, and date of graduation		
Normal Institution where candidate has studied.		
Institution where candidate has been employed since leaving the Normal Institution		
High School or college where candidate has been employed. [*For candidates who have not received a Normal training.*]		
Vernacular language and subject for practical examination		
Present position or occupation.		

VI.

First Examination in Law.

Name.	English	
	Vernacular.	
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.).		
Religion.		
Address.		
Date of receiving the B.A. degree.		
Law college or colleges at which candidate has studied for the examination, and time at each.	Colleges in chronological order.	Time
Present position or occupation.		

VII.
B.L.

Name.	English.	
	Vernacular.	
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e*, nation, tribe, &c.).		
Religion.		
Address.		
Date of passing the First examination in Law.		
Law college or colleges (if any) at which candidate has studied since passing the first examination, & time at each.	Colleges in chronological order.	Time.
Present position or occupation.		

VIII.
M.L.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.).	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of receiving the B.L. degree.	
College or colleges (if any) at which candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	
Branch.	

IX.
First L.M. & S.

Name.	**English.**
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.).	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of passing the First examination in Arts.	
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	

X.

Second L.M. & S.

Name.		Age and date of birth.	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.).	Religion	Address	Date of passing the First L. M. & S. examination.	College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the first examination, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.
English.	Vernacular.								

XI.

Final L. M. & S.

Name.		Age and date of birth	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.).	Religion.	Address.	Date of passing the Second L.M. & S. or the Third M.B. & C.M. examination.	College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the second examination, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.
English.	Vernacular.								

XII.

First M.B. & C.M.

Name.		Age and date of birth.	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.).	Religion.	Address.	Date of passing the F.A. or B.A. examination.	College or colleges at which candidate has studied Chemistry and Biology, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.
English	Vernacular								

XIII.

Second M.B. & C.M.

Name.		Age and date of birth.	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.).	Religion.	Address.	Date of passing the First M.B & C.M. examination.	College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the First M.B. & C.M. examination, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.
English.	Vernacular.								

XIV.

Third M.B. & C.M.

Name.		Age and date of birth.	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.).	Religion.	Address.	Date of passing the Second M.B. & C.M. examination.	College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the Second M.B. & C.M. examination, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.
English.	Vernacular.								

XV.

Final M.B. & C.M.

Name.		Age and date of birth.	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.).	Religion.	Address.	Date of passing the Third M.B. & C.M. examination.	College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the Third M.B. & C.M. examination, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.
English.	Vernacular.								

XVI.

M.D.

Name.		Age and date of birth.	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.).	Religion.	Address	Date of obtaining the M.B. & C.M. degree	Period during which candidate has been engaged in the practice of the medical profession subsequently to receiving the M.B. & C.M. degree.	Present position or occupation
English.	Vernacular.								

XVII.

L.S.Sc.

Name.		Age and date of birth.	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)	Religion.	Address.	Date of obtaining the M.B. & C.M. or L.M. & S. degree.	College or colleges at which candidate has studied since qualifying in medicine, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.
English.	Vernacular.								

XVIII.

First Examination in Engineering.

Name.		Age and date of birth.	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.).	Religion.	Address.	Date of passing the First examination in Arts.	College or colleges at which candidate has studied since passing the First examination in Arts, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.
English.	Vernacular.								

XIX

B.E.

Name. English.	Name. Vernacular.	Age and date of birth.	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.).	Religion.	Address	Date of passing the First examination in Engineering.	College or colleges at which candidate has studied since passing the First examination in Engineering, and time at each.	Whether candidate appears in the Civil Branch or the Mechanical Branch.	Present position or occupation.

287. ## ACADEMIC ROBES.

Appointed by the Senate.

CHANCELLOR.

A purple teray velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's dress gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet academic cap, bound round with gold lace, and gold tassel nine inches long.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellor's but with silver lace and tassel.

REGISTRAR.

A black silk laced gown.

A black cloth academic cap.

SENATE.

A black silk gown, and a scarf of scarlet silk four inches wide, with a fringe of the same colour three inches deep.

A black velvet academic cap, or either a white, red, or black turban, which may have a gold border.

GRADUATES.

Graduates who are in the habit of wearing native costume shall be clothed in white, and shall wear either a white, red, or black turban, which may have a gold border. All those

who wear European costume shall wear either a black cloth academic cap or a turban of the above description.

Bachelor of Arts.

A gown made of black stuff, cut like the Cambridge B.A. gown.

A hood made of black silk edged with crimson silk.

Master of Arts.

A gown made of black silk, cut like the Cambridge M.A gown.

A hood made of black silk lined with crimson silk.

Bachelor of Laws.

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with purple silk.

Master of Laws.

A gown similar to that for the M.A. degree.

A hood made of purple silk.

Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk edged with light blue silk.

Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery.

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with light-blue silk

Doctor of Medicine.

A gown similar to that for the M.A. degree.

A hood made of light-blue silk.

Licentiate in Sanitary Science.

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk edged with terra-cotta silk.

Bachelor of Civil Engineering.

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with orange silk.

Licentiate in Teaching.

A gown pertaining to the B.A. or M.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with gold-coloured silk.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Doctor of Laws.

A gown made of white silk, with scarlet cloth facings.

A hood made of scarlet silk.

RULES OF AFFILIATION.

288. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering.

In the Faculty of Arts, institutions shall be affiliated as second-grade colleges, or as first-grade colleges, or as training colleges Second-grade colleges shall be entitled to enter students for the First examination in Arts. First-grade colleges shall be entitled to enter students both for the First examination in Arts and for the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the language divisions, and in such branch or branches of the science division as may have been approved by the Syndicate. Training colleges shall be entitled to enter students for the examination for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching.

In the Faculty of Law, affiliated institutions shall be entitled to enter students for the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

In the Faculty of Medicine, affiliated institutions shall be entitled to enter students for the examinations for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, and Licentiate in Sanitary Science.

In the Faculty of Engineering, affiliated institutions shall be entitled to enter students for the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in such branch or branches as may have been approved by the Syndicate.

289. The power of affiliating rests, subject to the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation shall be addressed through the Registrar.

290. In the case of Government institution, application shall be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province or Native State in which it is situated; in the case of any other institution, by the responsible authority.

291. Every application shall be countersigned by two members of the Senate.

292. The application shall be accompanied by—

(1) Such statements as will enable the Syndicate to judge of the sufficiency of—

(*a*) The building accommodation provided or proposed to be provided, and sanitary arrangements.

(*b*) The furniture provided or proposed to be provided.

(*c*) The appliances provided or proposed to be provided for teaching the subjects in which affiliation is sought.

(2) A statement showing the staff of teachers employed or proposed to be employed, their qualifications, and the subject or subjects proposed to be taught by each of them

(3) The rules of the library and a catalogue of the books contained in it

(4) A statement showing when the terms of the institution begin and end.

(5) A statement sufficient to enable the Syndicate to judge of the financial stability of the institution

293. Before recommending any institution for affiliation, the Syndicate shall assure itself that the affiliation of the institution will promote the interests of sound education and discipline.

294. The refusal by the Syndicate of an application for affiliation shall be accompanied by a statement of the reasons for such refusal.

295. Every affiliated college shall be under the management of one or more persons who in the capacity of proprietors, or of trustees, or of members of a local board, or of members of a committee elected by the society or association by which the college is maintained, shall undertake to be answerable for the maintenance of the college and the fulfilment of all the conditions of affiliation. Any transference of management shall be reported to the Syndicate The Manager or Managers of a College shall appoint the Principal of the College, or other person approved by the Syndicate, to transact the current business of the college with the University.

296. A return showing the staff, the qualifications of the members and the subject or subjects taught by each of them, shall be submitted annually at such time as the Syndicate may prescribe.

297. The following shall be kept and submitted when required to the Syndicate or to an officer appointed by the Syndicate:

(1) A register of admissions and withdrawals.

(2) A register of attendance.

(3) A register of fees.
(4) A time-table.

298. Students shall be required to live either with relatives or guardians, or in a hostel or lodging-house licensed by the college authorities, or in rooms approved by them.

299. The following intercollegiate rules shall be observed in every affiliated college:

(1) No student who has previously studied in any recognized high school or any affiliated first or second grade college shall be admitted to a first or second grade college unless he presents a leaving-certificate from the head of his last school or college, showing (*a*) that he has paid all fees or other moneys due to that school or college in respect of the last term in which he attended it, (*b*) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it, (*c*) the subjects studied by him during the terms he kept in his college, and (*d*) if it be the time when the annual promotions take place, whether he has qualified for promotion to a higher class. No student shall be admitted or enrolled pending the production of such certificate. Every such certificate shall be endorsed with the admission number under which the student is enrolled, and shall be submitted to the Syndicate or to an officer deputed by it whenever required.

(2) If a requisition for a leaving-certificate or for a term-certificate to which a student may be entitled is made at the end of a term or within the first five working days of a term, the principal shall forthwith give such certificate, provided that, if the requisition be made during the first five working days of a term, the student has not attended the college and received instruction during these days. The principal shall, at any time during a term, give a student a leaving-certificate on payment of the fees or other moneys due to the college in respect of that term

(3) In the case of a student who has been a candidate for a University examination, the results of which are not published before the beginning of the college term, the eleventh day after the results of that examination are announced at the Senate House shall be counted for him the first working day of the term so far as the grant of a leaving certificate is concerned.

(4) In the event of the principal refusing or delaying to give a leaving-certificate or a term-certificate to which a student may be entitled, the student shall have the right of appeal to the Syndicate.

300. The Syndicate may at any time order that an affiliated college or an institution applying for affiliation shall be inspected by a person or persons especially appointed for that purpose, or in such other way as in the circumstances may seem best. The inspection may relate to the accommodation and sanitary arrangements, the furniture and apparatus, or the qualification of the staff,

but it shall not refer to the internal management of the institution, which shall be left to the discretion of the responsible authority.

301. A college once affiliated shall continue to be affiliated so long as it continues to fulfil the conditions of affiliation.

302. When a college has ceased to fulfil the conditions of affiliation, or to present candidates for examination for a period of three successive years, the Syndicate shall, with the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from that college.

303. The academical year for an Arts college shall be divided into two terms, the beginning and ending of which for each college shall, except in the cases provided for in by-law 305, be left to the discretion of the authorities of the college.

304. The minimum number of working days for a class in an Arts college in an academical year shall be 150.

305. In the first year of the college course the first term shall be held to commence on the eleventh day after the results of the Matriculation examination have been announced at the Senate House.

In the third year of the college course the first term shall be held to commence on the eleventh day after the results of the First examination in Arts have been announced at the Senate House.

306. The grant of the term-certificate shall be entirely at the discretion of the authorities of the various affiliated colleges, subject to the following conditions :

(1) In arts and training colleges the certificate shall not be granted unless a student has attended three-fourths of the number of working days in a term ; in colleges of law, unless he has attended three-fourths of the lectures in each course : in colleges of medicine, unless he has attended four-fifths of the lectures in each course ; and in colleges of engineering, unless he has attended three-fourths of the working days of the term

(2) The certificate for the final term of the course shall not be granted unless a student has completed the course of instruction to the satisfaction of the authorities of his college and unless his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

307. If a student who has been refused a certificate should appeal to the University against such refusal, the Syndicate may, if it sees cause, admit him to examination as a private student.

308. The certificates shall be drawn up in the following forms:

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

I hereby certify that.. attended the Junior First Arts class of the..............College for three-fourths of the number of working days of the first term of , and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

I hereby certify that.. attended the Junior First Arts class of the..............College for three-fourths of the number of working days of the second term of , and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

I hereby certify that.. attended the Senior First Arts class of the................College for three-fourths of the number of working days of the first term of , and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

I hereby certify that.. attended the Senior First Arts class of the..................College for three-fourths of the number of working days of the second term of , that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed for the First examination in Arts.

(Signature)

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

I certify that......................has attended the course of instruction in............at the..................College for three-fourths of the number of working days of the first term of , and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

I certify that......................has attended the course of instruction in............at the..................College for three-fourths of the number of working days of the second term of , and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

I certify that......................has attended the course of instruction in..............at the................College for three-fourths of the number of working days of the first term of , and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

I certify that......................has attended the course of instruction in............at the................College for three-fourths of the number of working days of the second term of , that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the examination in..............

(Signature)

Principal.

L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

either

I certify that..................has attended a full course of two terms in the L.T. class of the..........during the year.......... and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

or

I certify that.................has attended a half course of six months in the L.T. class of the..........during the year.......... and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

I certify that.................after a half course of six months in the L.T. class of the.........was continuously on the staff of the......................for not less than one year.

(Signature)

Headmaster or Principal.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

I certify that............has attended courses of lectures in all the subjects prescribed for the First examination in Law during two consecutive terms after passing the B.A. degree examination, that he has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures in each course, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

I certify that............has attended courses of lectures in all the subjects prescribed for the B.L. degree examination during two consecutive terms, after completion of the course of study prescribed for the First examination in Law, that he has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures in each course, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

FIRST L.M. & S. EXAMINATION.

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief............ has completed his nineteenth year.

(Signature)

*I certify that...................... has been engaged in medical studies at the......*for a period of not less than two years since passing the First examination in Arts of the...................... University, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

(*Signature*)

Principal of School of Medicine.

I certify that.............................has attended a course of lectures on Anatomy.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Anatomy.

I certify that.............................has attended a course of lectures on Physiology.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Physiology.

I certify that.............................has attended a course of instruction on Histology.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Physiology.

I certify that.............................has attended a course of lectures on Chemistry and a course of instruction on Practical Chemistry.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Chemistry.

I certify that.............................has attended a course of instruction on Practical Pharmacy.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

I certify that.............................has dissected for twelve months during the regular sessions and has completed the dissection of the human body.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Anatomy.

I certify that subsequent to his first year of study.............. attended for a period of ten months the surgical practice, including the out-patient department of the........†Hospital.

(*Signature*)

Surgeon,..†Hospital.

SECOND L.M. & S. EXAMINATION.

*I certify that................has been engaged in medical studies at the............*for not less than one year after passing the First L.M. & S. Examination of the Madras University, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

(*Signature*)

Principal of School of Medicine.

* The name of the school of medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here

† The name of the hospital must be entered here.

I certify that..............................has attended a course of lectures on Medicine.

(Signature)
Professor of Medicine.

I certify that..............................has attended a course of lectures on Surgery.

(Signature)
Professor of Surgery.

I certify that..............................has attended a course of lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

(Signature)
Professor of Materia Medica.

I certify that..............................has attended a course of lectures on General Pathology.

(Signature)
Professor of Pathology.

I certify that..............................has attended a course of instruction on Practical Pathology and Bacteriology.

(Signature)
Professor of Pathology.

I certify that..............................has attended a course of lectures on Hygiene and a course of instruction on Practical Hygiene.

(Signature)
Professor of Hygiene.

I certify that..............................has attended a course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.

(Signature)
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

I certify that..............................has attended a course of instruction on Minor Surgery.

(Signature)
Professor of Surgery.

*I certify that..........................has attended the medical practice of the........*Hospital for four months, and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.*

(Signature)
*Physician,..*Hospital.*

*I certify that..........................has attended the surgical practice of the........*Hospital for four months, and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.*

(Signature)
*Surgeon,..*Hospital.*

* The name of the hospital must be entered here.

*I certify that..............................has attended the practice of the out-patient department of the........*Hospital for a period of two months.*

(Signature)

Medical Officer.

I certify that..............................has witnessed the performance of at least six post-mortem examinations, that he has taken notes at the time, and that he is competent to perform a post-mortem examination.

(Signature)

Professor of Pathology.

FINAL L.M. & S. EXAMINATION.

I certify that..............................has been engaged in medical studies at the......†for a period of not less than one year after passing the Second L.M. & S. examination or the Third M. B. & C.M. examination of the University of Madras, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal of School of Medicine.

I certify that..............................has attended a course of lectures on Midwifery and diseases special to women and the new-born child.

(Signature)

Professor of Midwifery.

I certify that..............................has attended a course of lectures on Opthalmology.

(Signature)

Professor of Opthalmology.

I certify that..............................has attended a course of lectures on Mental Diseases.

(Signature)

Professor of Mental Diseases.

I certify that..............................has attended a course of instruction on Operative Surgery.

(Signature)

Professor of Surgery.

*I certify that..............................has attended the medical practice of the..........*Hospital for four months and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.*

(Signature)

*Physician,..*Hospital.*

*** The name of the hospital must be entered here.**

† The name of the school of medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

I certify that..........................has attended the practice of a Midwifery Hospital for three months and is competent to attend cases of labour.

(Signature)

Professor of Midwifery.

I certify that..........................has attended the practice of an Opthalmic Hospital for three months.

(Signature)

Professor of Opthalmology.

I certify that..........................has attended the practice of a Lunatic Asylum for one month.

(Signature)

*Superintendent,..*Lunatic Asylum.*

I certify that..........................is competent to perform vaccination.†

(Signature)

Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

FIRST M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION.

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief............ has completed his eighteenth year.

(Signature)

I certify that..........................has attended a course of lectures on Inorganic Chemistry and a course of instruction in Practical Chemistry.

(Signature)

Professor of Chemistry.

I certify that..........................has attended a course of lectures on Experimental Physics.

(Signature)

Professor of Physics.

I certify that..........................has attended a course of General Biology, Theoretical and Practical.

(Signature)

Professor of Biology.

I certify that..........................has attended a course of Practical Anatomy.

(Signature)

Professor of Anatomy.

SECOND M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION.

I certify that..........................has been engaged in medical studies at the............‡ for not less than two years, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal of School of Medicine.

* The name of the hospital or asylum must be entered here.

† This certificate must be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

‡ The name of the school of medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

I certify that........................ has attended a course of lectures on Anatomy.

(Signature)

Professor of Anatomy.

I certify that.......................... has attended a course of lectures on Systematic Physiology.

(Signature)

Professor of Physiology.

I certify that.......................... has attended a course of instruction in Practical Physiology including Histology.

(Signature)

Professor of Physiology.

I certify that.......................... has attended a course of Chemical Physiology.

(Signature)

Professor of Physiology.

I certify that.......................... has attended a course of lectures on Organic Chemistry and a course of instruction on Practical Organic Chemistry.

(Signature)

Professor of Chemistry.

I certify that.......................... has dissected for twelve months during the regular sessions and has completed the dissection of the human body.

(Signature)

Professor of Anatomy.

THIRD M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION.

*I certify that...................... has been engaged in medical studies at the............*for not less than two years after passing the Second M.B. & C.M. examination of the University of Madras, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

(Signature)

Principal of School of Medicine.

I certify that......................... has attended a course of lectures on Medicine.

(Signature)

Professor of Medicine.

I certify that.......................... has attended a course of lectures on Surgery.

(Signature)

Professor of Surgery.

I certify that.......................... has attended a course of lectures on Midwifery and diseases special to women and the new-born child.

(Signature)

Professor of Midwifery.

*** The name of the school of medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.**

I certify that..........................has attended a course of lectures on General Pathology.

(Signature)

Professor of Pathology.

I certify that..........................has attended a course of instruction in Practical Pathology including Bacteriology.

(Signature)

Professor of Pathology.

I certify that..........................has attended a course of lectures on Hygiene and a course of instruction in Practical Hygiene.

(Signature)

Professor of Hygiene.

I certify that..........................has attended a course of lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

(Signature)

Professor of Materia Medica.

I certify that..........................has attended a course of instruction in Practical Pharmacy.

(Signature)

Professor of Materia Medica.

I certify that..........................has attended a course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.

(Signature)

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

I certify that..........................has attended a course of instruction in Minor Surgery.

(Signature)

Professor of Surgery.

I certify that..........................has attended a course of lectures on Ophthalmology.

(Signature)

Professor of Ophthalmology.

I certify that..........................has attended a course of lectures on Mental Diseases.

(Signature)

Professor of Mental Diseases.

*I certify that..........................has attended the medical practice of the........*Hospital for a period of five months and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.*

(Signature)

*Physician,..*Hospital.*

*I certify that..........................has attended the surgical practice of the........*Hospital for a period of five months and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.*

(Signature)

*Surgeon,..*Hospital.*

* The name of the hospital must be entered here.

*I certify that..............................has attended the out-patient department of the........*Hospital for a period of four months.*

(Signature)

Medical Officer.

I certify that..........................has attended the practice of a Midwifery Hospital for two months.

(Signature)

Professor of Midwifery.

I certify that..........................has attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital for three months.

(Signature)

Professor of Ophthalmology.

I certify that..........................has attended the practice of a Lunatic Asylum for a period of one month.

(Signature)

*Superintendent, *Lunatic Asylum.*

FINAL M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION.

I certify that....................has been engaged in medical studies at the..........†for not less than one year subsequently to passing the Third M.B. & C.M. examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal of School of Medicine.

I certify that..........................has attended a course of Operative Surgery.

(Signature)

Professor of Surgery.

*I certify that..........................has attended the medical practice of the........*Hospital for four and a half months and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.*

(Signature)

*Physician,..*Hospital.*

*I certify that..........................has attended the practice of the........*Hospital for four and a half months and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.*

(Signature)

*Surgeon,..*Hospital.*

I certify that..........................has attended the practice of the Midwifery Hospital for two months and is competent to attend cases of labour.

(Signature)

Professor of Midwifery.

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* The name of the hospital or asylum must be entered here.

† The name of the school of medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

I certify that.........................has witnessed the performance of at least six post-mortem examinations, has taken notes at the time, and is qualified to make a post-mortem examination.

(Signature)

Professor of Pathology.

*I certify that.............................is qualified to perform vaccination.**

(Signature)

Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

I hereby certify that....................has studied for a period of not less than eighteen months in the................College of Engineering since passing the First examination in Arts of the ....University, that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the First examination in Engineering to the satisfaction of the authorities of the College, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

B.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

I hereby certify that....................has studied for a period of not less than twelve months in the................College of Engineering since passing the First examination in Engineering of the University of Madras, that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.E. degree examination to the satisfaction of the authorities of the College, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

* This certificate must be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

TABLE I.—*Showing the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed at all the examinations held during the year 1901-1902.*

Examinations.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage passed.
Matriculation	7,798	7,658	2,427	31·7
First examination in Arts ..	1,924	1,892	730	38·6
B.A. English Language ..	964	917	488	53·2
B.A. Second do. ..	656	626	516	82·4
B.A. Science	869	819	449	54·8
M.A.	23	22*	10	45·5
L.T. Written	81	74	53	71·6
L.T. Practical	132	114	51	44·7
First examination in Law ..	195	177	81	45·8
B.L.	406	382	179	46·9
M.L.	1	..	..	..
First L.M. and S. ..	16	14	6	42·9
Second do.	19	19	10	52·6
Final do.	1	1	1	100·0
First M.B. and C.M. ..	38	37	19	51·4
Second do. ..	20	20	17	85·0
Third do. ..	16	16	8	50·0
Final do. ..	4	1	1	100·0
M.D.	3	3	2	66·7
First exmn. in Engineering..	22	21	16	76·2
B.E. Civil Branch ..	6	6	2	33·3
B.E. Mechanical Branch ..	7	7	1	14·3
Total ..	13,201	12,826	5,067	39·5

* III.D. Result not yet published.

TABLE II.—*Showing the number of candidates examined and passed from different classes of the population in all examinations.*

Examinations.		Examined: Brahmans.	Hindus not Brahmans.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Jains.	Jews.	Passed: Brahmans.	Hindus not Brahmans.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Jains.	Jews.
Matriculation.		4,710	1,866	188	681	195	13	4	1	1,648	189	47	190	50	2	1	.
		Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								35·0	26·2	25·0	27·9	25·6	15·4	25 0	..
F.A.		1,292	391	31	141	35	2	..	..	515	136	13	55	11	..	..	
		Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								39·9	34·8	41·9	39·0	31·4	..	..	..
B.A.	English	652	168	5	67	21	4	.	..	349	86	4	39	7	3	..	.
		Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								53·5	51·2	80·0	58·2	33·3	75·0	..	.
	Second Language.	453	103	8	44	15	3	..	..	364	89	5	43	12	3	..	..
		Total percentage passed from each class of the population								80·4	86·4	62·5	97·7	80·0	100·0	..	..
	Science	541	175	9	75	17	2	..	..	308	90	5	39	7	..	..	..
		Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								56·9	51·4	55·6	52·0	41·2	..	..	..
M.A.	..	15	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								46·7	..	100·0	66·7	..	..	..	..
L.T.	Written..	51	9	..	14	..	..	..	..	35	6	..	12	..	..	..	..
		Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								68·7	66·7	..	85·7	..	..	..	..
	Practical.	81	9	..	24	..	..	..	..	31	8	..	12	..	..	..	..
		Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								38·3	88·9	..	50·0	..	..	..	..

TABLE II.—*Showing the number of candidates examined and passed from different classes of the population in all examinations*—(continued).

Examinations.	Examined.								Passed.							
	Brahmans.	Hindus not Brahmans.	Europeans	Native Christians	Muhammadans.	Parsees	Jains.	Jews.	Brahmans.	Hindus not Brahmans.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Jains.	Jews.
F. L.	107	58	1	10	1				18	28	1	4		.	..	..
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								44·9	48·3	100·0	40·0		..	..	.
B. L.	260	99	1	18	4			..	126	47	1	5	..			
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								48·5	47·5	100·0	27·8	..			..
M. L.									.			..	..		..	
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								50·0						..	.
First L. M. & S.	5	3	1	5	.				3	1	.	2	.		.	..
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								60·0	33·3	..	40·0				.
Second L. M. & S.	6	3	1	9	..	..			3	1	..	6	..	.	..	.
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								50·0	33·3	..	66·7	..		..	..
Final L. M. & S.	..	1	.			.		.	..	1	.	..	.	..	.	..
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								..	100·0		..	.	..	..	..
First M. B. & C. M.	19	9	5	4	..	.	..	.	8	6	2	3	..	..	.	..
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								42·1	66·7	40·0	75·0	..	..	..	..
Second M. B. & C. M.	10	4	4	1	1	.	..	..	9	3	3	1	1	..	..	.
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.								90·0	75·0	75·0	100·0	100·0	..	..	..

TABLE II.—*Showing the number of candidates examined and passed from different classes of the population in all examinations*—(continued).

Examinations.	Examined: Brahmans.	Examined: Hindus not Brahmans.	Examined: Europeans.	Examined: Native Christians.	Examined: Muhammadans.	Examined: Parsees.	Examined: Jains.	Examined: Jews.	Passed: Brahmans.	Passed: Hindus not Brahmans.	Passed: Europeans.	Passed: Native Christians.	Passed: Muhammadans.	Passed: Parsees.	Passed: Jains.	Passed: Jews.
Third M. B. & C. M.	6	7		3					3	3	..	2				
Total percentage passed from each class of the population.									50 0	42 9		66 7				
Final M. B. & C. M.	1								1			..			..	..
Total percentage passed from each class of the population									100 0							..
M. D.	2	1			..				2	..						
Total percentage passed from each class of the population									100 0							
F. E.	16	2		3					12	2		2	..			
Total percentage passed from each class of the population									75 0	100 0		66 7				
B. E. Civil	6	..		..		..			2		..		..	..		..
Total percentage passed from each class of the population.									33 3					..	..	
B. E. Mechanical.	7	..		..				..	1			..		..		..
Total percentage passed from each class of the population.									14·3	..		..				..

TABLE III.—*Showing the number of candidates examined and passed in the several optional languages.*

Examination.	Examined.													Passed												
	Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin	Arabic.	Persian.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Telugu	Kanarese.	Malayalam	Uriya.	French.	Marathi	Sanskrit.	Greek	Latin.	Arabic	Persian.	Hindustani	Tamil	Telugu	Kanarese	Malayalam	Uriya.	French.	Marathi
Matriculation..	1,384	..	194	10	41	100	2,596	1,610	515	1,117	12	75	4	1102	.	157	7	36	84	2,303	1,305	446	790	10	62	4
	Total percentage passed in each optional language.													79·6		80·9	70·0	87·8	84·0	88·7	81·0	86·6	70·7	83·3	82·7	100·0
First examination in Arts.	455	.	33	..	7	21	644	320	138	255	1	18		372		29		7	16	530	236	130	217	1	18	
	Total percentage passed in each optional language.													81·8	..	87·9		100·0	76·2	82·3	73·8	94·2	85·0	100·0	100·0	
B.A. (2nd Lang. Division.)	206	..	17	..	5	6	186	87	49	65	2	2	1	152	..	16		5	5	154	72	47	61	2	2	1
	Total percentage passed in each optional language.													73·8	..	94·1	..	100·0	83·3	82·8	82·8	95·9	90·8	100·0	100·0	100·0

TABLE IV. *Showing the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed in the several Branches of the B.A. degree examination.*

Branches.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed. First Class.	Passed. Second Class.	Passed. Third Class.	Percentage passed.
I. (Mathematics) ..	172	161	3	29	43	45·7
II A. (Physics)	185	176	6	30	51	49·4
II B. (Chemistry) ..	42	41	1	10	14	61 0
III A (Botany) ..	8	8	1	5	1	87·5
III.B. (Animal Physiology)	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.C. (Zoology) ..	17	17		8	6	82 4
III.D. (Geology) ..	14	14		6	2	57·1
IV. (Mental and Moral Science) ..	183	171	7	12	49	57·3
V. (History) ..	248	228	4	72	59	59·2
Total ..	869	819	22	202	225	54·8
Females	1	1		..	..	..

TABLE V.—*Showing the ages of candidates registered for the Matriculation, First Arts, and B.A. degree examinations from* 1881-82 *to* 1901-1902

Years.	Matriculation Minimum	Matriculation Maximum.	Matriculation Average.	First Arts. Minimum	First Arts. Maximum.	First Arts. Average.	B.A. Minimum.	B.A. Maximum.	B.A. Average.
1882-83 ..	12	40	18·1	14	43	19·6	17	40	22·3
1883-84 ..	12	40	18·3	15	44	19·4	17	37	21·2
1884-85 .	11	45	18 9	14	35	19·7	16	37	21·1
1885-86 ..	11	38	18·4	14	36	19·3	16	41	21·1
1886-87 ..	12	40	18·2	14	41	19·3	17	42	22·4
1887-88 ..	11	43	18·4	14	43	19·1	17	38	21·1
1888-89 ..	11	45	18 7	14	34	19·2	16	42	21·8
1889-90 ..	11	40	17·5	14	41	18·9	16	40	20·9
1890-91 ..	11	40	17·1	14	35	19·0	16	48	21·1
1891-92 ..	11	38	17·4	14	46	19·3	16	42	21·6
1892-93 ..	11	36	17·3	14	38	19·1	16	45	21·8
1893-94 ..	12	37	16·9	13	43	19·3	16	50	22·0

TABLE V.—*Showing the ages of candidates registered for the Matriculation, First Arts, and B.A. degree examinations from* 1881-82 *to* 1901-1902 —(*continued*).

Years.		Matriculation. Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	First Arts. Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	B.A. Minimum.	Maximum.	Average
1894-95	..	12	41	18·1	14	38	19·1	16	51	22·1
1895-96	..	12	43	16·8	14	40	19·6	17	47	22 3
1896-97	..	12	44	18·5	14	10	19·9	16	51	22·7
1897-98	..	12	36	17·9	14	39	19·3	16	47	21 8
1898-99	..	12	35	18·7	14	39	·18·3	16	48	20·1
1899-1900	..	12	45	18·9	14	45	19·1	16	51	22·2
1900-1901	..	12	46	18·8	15	39	19·6	17	45	23·3
1901-1902	..	12	34	17·8	14	40	19·4	17	45	23·5

Table showing the ages of candidates registered, examined, and passed at the Matriculation examination of 1901.

Years.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed. First Class.	Second Class.	Percentage passed.
12 — 13	2	2	..	2	100·0
13 — 14	57	52	2	18	38·5
14 — 15	242	235	13	172	78·7
15 — 16	568	556	17	286	54·5
16 — 17	1,063	1,042	20	471	47·1
17 — 18	1,270	1,242	11	436	36·0
18 — 19	1,142	1,134	6	342	30·7
19 — 20	841	830	2	266	32·3
20 — 21	953	938	..	194	20·7
21 — 25	1,545	1,523	..	163	10·1
25 — 30	101	96	..	5	5.2
Over 30	9	8	..	1	12·5
Total ..	7,798	7,658	71	2,356	31·7

Comparative statement of the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed at the different University Examinations in 1891-92 and 1901 1902.

Examinations.	1891-92. Registered.	1891-92. Examined.	1891-92. Passed.	1901-1902. Registered.	1901-1902. Examined.	1901-1902. Passed.
Matriculation ..	8,029	7,907	2,381	7,798	7,658	2 427
First examination in Arts ..	2,048	2,016	740	1,924	1,892	730
B.A. Lang Br..	458	457	230	Eng Lit D. 964	917	488
				2nd Lang. 656	626	516
B.A. Optl. Br..	340	489	316	Science Dn. 869	819	449
M.A. . ..	17	16	6	23	22	10
L T. Written .	17	16	12	81	74	53
L T. Practical..	20	19	11	132	114	51
F.L. . ..	.	..	..	195	177	81
B L. .. .	159	151	48	406	382	179
M L.	6	3	..	1	..	..
L.M. & S. First ..	96	90	17	16	14	6
L.M. & S. Second..	19	19	11	19	19	10
L.M. & S. Final ..	.		..	1	1	1
Preliminary Scientific ..	7	7	1	..	..	..
M B. & C.M. First ..	4	4	2	38	37	19
M B. & C.M. Second..	2	2	1	20	20	17
M B. & C.M. Third ..	..	..	..	16	16	8
M B. & C.M. Final ..	..	..	..	4	1	1
M.D	..	..	..	3	3	2
F.E.	..	..	..	22	21	16
B.C.E. ..	14	14	6	Civil Br. 6	6	2
				Mech. Br 7	7	1
Total ..	11,436	11,210	3,782	13,201	12,826	5,067

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS, 1901-1902.

Analysis of Matriculation Failures.

English	351	1,612
Second Language	75	
Mathematics	620	
Physics and Chemistry	496	
History and Geography	70	
English and Second Language	67	1,268
English and Mathematics	245	
English and Physics and Chemistry	217	
English and History and Geography	40	
Second Language and Mathematics	46	
Second Language and Physics and Chemistry ..	40	
Second Language and History and Geography ..	17	
Mathematics and Physics and Chemistry ..	456	
Mathematics and History and Geography ..	65	
Chemistry and Physics and History and Geography..	75	
English, Second Language and Mathematics ..	53	953
English, Second Language and Physics & Chemistry.	57	
English, Second Language and History & Geography..	17	
English, Mathematics and Physics and Chemistry ..	410	
English, Mathematics and History and Geography ..	80	
English, Physics & Chemistry & History & Geography.	67	
Second Language, Mathematics and Physics and Chemistry	67	
Second Language, Mathematics, and History and Geography	13	
Second Language, Physics and Chemistry and History and Geography	9	
Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and History and Geography	180	
English, Second Language, Mathematics and Physics and Chemistry	158	796
English, Second Language, Mathematics and History and Geography	29	
English, Second Language, Physics and Chemistry and History and Geography .. .	48	
English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and History and Geography	494	
Second Language, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and History and Geography	67	
All branches		589
Total failures		5,218

Results of Examination.

Failed	5,218
Absent from the examination..	140
Disallowed from the examination	13
Passed in the 1st class	71
Do. 2nd class	2,356
Total registered ..	7,798

Total number of failures in English	.. .. ..	2,922
Do. do. in Second Language	.. ..	1,352
Do. do. in Mathematics	.. ..	3,672
Do. do. in Physics and Chemistry	.. ..	3,430
Do. do. in History and Geography	.. ..	1,860

Analysis of First examination in Arts Failures.

English	30	129
Second Language	14	
Mathematics	70	
Physiology or Physiography	11	
History	4	
English and Second Language	5	405
Do. Mathematics	95	
Do. Physiology or Physiography ..	14	
Do. History	12	
Second Language and Mathematics	44	
Do. Physiology or Physiography ..	5	
Do. History	3	
Mathematics and Physiology or Physiography ..	161	
Do. History	56	
Physiology or Physiography and History ..	10	
English, Second Language and Mathematics ..	24	295
Do do. Physiology or Physiography..	3	
Do. do History	4	
English, Mathematics and Physiology or Physiography	96	
Do do History	61	
Do Physiology or Physiography and History ..	6	
Second Language Mathematics and Physiology or Physiography..	21	
Do. do. History ..	9	
Do Physiology or Physiography and History..	1	
Mathematics, Physiology or Physiography and History	67	
English, Second Language, Mathematics and Physiology or Physiography	41	188
Do. Second Language, Mathematics and History.	37	
Do do. Physiology or Physiography and History ..	5	
Do. Mathematics do. do. ..	82	
Second Language, Mathematics do. do. ..	23	
All branches		94
Deficient in total number of marks		51
Total failures		**1,162**

Results of Examination.

Failed ..	1,162
Absent from the examination ..	32
Passed in the 1st class ..	58
Do. 2nd class ..	672
Total registered ..	1,924

Total number of failures in English ..	609
Do do. in Second Language ..	336
Do. do. in Mathematics ..	984
Do. do. in Physiology or Physiography ..	643
Do. do. in History ..	474

Analysis of Bachelor of Arts Failures.

Failed in Branch I. ..	89	54·3
Do. do. II.A. ..	89	50·6
Do. do. II.B. ..	16	39·0
Do. do III.A. ..	1	12·5
Do. do. III C. ..	3	17·6
Do. do. III.D. ..	6	42·9
Do. do. IV. ..	73	42·7
Do. do. V. ..	93	40·8
Total failures ..	370	45·2

Results of Examination

Failed..		370
Absent from the examination ..		50
Passed in the 1st class ..	22	
Do. 2nd class ..	202	449
Do. 3rd class ..	225	
Total registered ..		869

Analysis of Master of Arts Results.

Failed..	11
Absent from the examination ..	1
Passed in the 1st class ..	1
Do. 2nd class ..	2
Do. 3rd class ..	7
	22
Result unknown ..	1
Total registered ..	23

Analysis of Licentiate in Teaching Results.

WRITTEN EXAMINATION.

Failed..	21
Absent from the examination	7
Passed	53
Total registered ..	81

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

Failed..	63
Absent from the examination	5
Not qualified to appear for Practical Test	13
Passed in the 1st class	3
Do 2nd class	48
Total registered ..	132

Analysis of First examination in Law Failures

Jurisprudence	21
Roman Law	7
Law of Contracts	7
Law of Torts	7
Jurisprudence and Roman Law	5
Do and Law of Contracts	2
Do. and Law of Torts	1
Roman Law and Law of Contracts	1
Do. and Law of Torts	1
Law of Contracts and Law of Torts	2
Jurisprudence, Roman Law and Law of Contracts	1
Do Roman Law, and Law of Torts	3
Do. Law of Contracts, and Law of Torts	3
Roman Law, Law of Contracts, and Law of Torts	1
Jurisprudence, Roman Law, Law of Contracts, & Law of Torts	12
Deficient in total number of marks	19
Total failures ..	96

Results of Examination

Failed..	96
Absent from the examination	13
Passed in the 2nd class	18
Do. 3rd class	64
Total registered ..	195

Total number of failures in Jurisprudence	51
Do. do. in Roman Law	31
Do. do. in Law of Contracts	29
Do. do. in Law of Torts	33

Analysis of Bachelor of Laws Failures.

Theory and Law of Property, &c	25	
Hindu and Mahomedan Law	3	
The Law of Evidence	12	84
Criminal Law	2	
Indian Constitutional Law	42	
Theory and Law of Property, &c., and Hindu and Mahomedan Law ..	6	
Do and the Law of Evidence ..	1	
Do and Criminal Law .. .	2	
Do and Indian Constitutional Law ..	22	43
Hindu and Mahomedan Law and the Law of Evidence.	2	
Do and Indian Constitutional Law ..	4	
The Law of Evidence and do do ..	5	
Criminal Law and Indian do. do. ..	1	
Theory and Law of Property, &c., Hindu, Mahomedan Law and the Law of Evidence ..	5	
Do. Hindu and Mahomedan Law, and Indian Constitutional Law ..	8	22
Do. and Law of Evidence and Indian Constitutional Law	7	
Hindu and Mahomedan Law, Law of Evidence, and Indian Constitutional Law	2	
Theory and Law of Property, Hindu and Mahomedan Law, Law of Evidence, and Criminal Law ..	2	
Theory and Law of Property, Hindu and Mahomedan Law, Criminal Law and Indian Constitutional Law..	2	
Theory and Law of Property, Hindu and Mahomedan Law, Law of Evidence, and Indian Constitutional Law	13	19
Theory and Law of Property, Law of Evidence, Criminal Law and Indian Constitutional Law ..	2	
All branches		11
Deficient in total number of marks		24
Total failures ..		203

Results of Examination.

Failed	203
Absent from the examination	24
Passed in the 2nd class	16
Do. 3rd class	163
Total registered ..	406

Total number of failures	in Theory & Law of Property	..	106
Do. do.	in Hindu and Mahomedan Law	..	58
Do. do.	in Law of Evidence	.. ..	62
Do. do.	in Criminal Law	.. ..	22
Do. do.	in Indian Constitutional Law	..	119

Analysis of Master of Laws Results.

Absent from the examination	1
Failed	
Passed	
Total registered ..	1

Analysis of First L.M. & S. Failures.

Anatomy	2
Chemistry	1
Anatomy and Physiology	1
Do. and Chemistry	2
Do. Physiology and Chemistry	1
Deficient in total number of marks	1
Total failures ..	8

Results of Examination.

Failed	8
Absent from the examination	2
Passed	6
Total registered ..	16

Total number of failures in Anatomy	6
Do. do. in Physiology . ..	2
Do do in Chemistry	4

Analysis of Second L.M. & S. Failures.

Materia Medica	1
Pathology and Hygiene	1
Do and Medical Jurisprudence	1
Deficient in total number of marks	6
Total failures ..	9

Results of Examination

Failed	9
Absent from the examination	..
Passed	10
Total registered ..	19

Analysis of Final L.M. & S. Failures.

Results of Examination.

Passed	2
Total registered ..	2

Analysis of First M.B. & C.M. Failures.

Chemistry	1
Physics	4
Chemistry and Physics	2
Physics and General Biology	1
Chemistry and General Biology	1
Do. Physics and General Biology	1
Deficient in total number of marks	8
Total failures ..	18

Results of Examination.

Failed	18
Absent from the examination	1
Passed	19
Total registered ..	38

Total number of failures in Chemistry	5
Do. do. in Physics	8
Do. do. in General Biology	3

Analysis of Second M.B. & C.M. Failures.

Physiology	3
Total failures ..	3

Results of Examination.

Failed	3
Passed	17
Total registered	20

Total number of failures in Physiology ..	3

Analysis of Third M.B. & C.M. Failures.

Hygiene	1
Materia Medica	1
Practical Pathology and Bacteriology	1
General Pathology and Materia Medica	1
Do. do and Hygiene	2
Deficient in total number of marks	2
Total failures ..	8

Results of the Examination.

Failed	8
Passed	8
Total registered ..	16

Total number of failures in General Pathology	3
Do. do. in Practical Pathology	1
Do. do. in Materia Medica	4
Do. do. in Hygiene	3

Results of Final M B. & C.M. Examination.

Passed	1
Absent from the examination	3
Total registered ..	4

Results of M.D. Examination.

Failed	1
Admitted	2
Total registered ..	3

Analysis of First examination in Engineering Failures.

Dynamics, etc.	1
Algebra, etc and Dynamics, etc.	1
Deficient in total number of marks	3
Total failures ..	5

Results of Examination.

Failed	5
Absent from the examination	1
Passed	16
Total registered ..	22

The number of failures in Algebra, etc.	1
Do. Dynamics, etc.	2

Analysis of B. E. Degree Failures.

CIVIL BRANCH.

Deficient in total number of marks	4
Total failures ..	4

Results of Examination.

Failed	4
Passed	2
Total registered ..	6

Analysis of B.E. Degree Failures.

MECHANICAL BRANCH.

Principles of Mechanics, etc. and Machine Drawing, etc. ..	1
Deficient in total number of marks	5
Total failures ..	6

Results of Examination.

Failed	6
Passed	1
Total registered ..	7

Total number of failures in Principles of Mechanics, etc. ..	1
Machine Drawing, etc.	1

Statement corrected up to 31st July, 1902.

Degrees.	Passed examination for degrees.	Graduated.	Graduates deceased.	Graduates at present on the rolls.
Bachelors of Arts	* 7,205	6,792	421	6,371
Masters of Arts	171	163	25	138
Licentiates in Teaching	377	310	4	306
Bachelors of Laws	† 1,321	1,302	108	1,194
Masters of Laws*	17	17	5	12
Doctor of Laws	1	1		1
Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery	218	173	10	163
Bachelors of Medicine and Masters in Surgery.	* 52	52	7	45
Doctors of Medicine	11	11	3	8
Licentiates in Sanitary Science	1	1		1
Bachelors of Engineering	105	79	9	70

* Two of these died without receiving the degree. † One of these died without receiving the degree.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

I.—Statement showing the number of Bachelors of Arts at present on the rolls in the several optional languages.

Class.	Sanskrit.	Greek	Latin	Arabic	Persian	Hindustani.	Tamil	Telugu.	Kanarese	Malayalam.	Uriya	French.	Marathi.	Total.
I	85	..	7	..	..	2	75	28	27	39	..	..	1	264
II*	710	3	102	..	13	6	1,005	320	219	409	2	1	..	2,790
III	798	6	86	1	15	19	1,268	414	247	460	2	..	1	3,317
Total..	1,593	9	195	1	28	27	2,348	762	493	908	4	1	2	6,371

* One of these passed also in Sanskrit in the first class.

II.—Statement showing the number of Bachelors of Arts at present on the rolls in the several optional subjects.

SUBJECTS	First Class	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	9	216	185	410
Physical Science	7	115	134	256
Logic and Psychology	..	27	35	62
Logic and Ethics	5	249	301	555
Branch I	49	237	368	654
Do II.A.	52*	472	501‖	1,025
Do. II.B.	24†	118	120	262
Do. III.A.	3	7	3	13
Do. III.B.	1	2	2	5
Do. III.C.	12	138	84	234
Do. III.D.	4	22§	18	44
Do. IV.	56	604	819	1,479
Do. V.	44‡	580	748	1,372
Total ..	266	2,787	3,318	6,371

* Three of these passed also in Branch I, one in the 1st, one in the 2nd and the other in the 3rd class

† Two of these passed also in Branch I in the 2nd class.

‡ One of these passed also in Branch IV. in the 1st class.

§ These candidates passed also in Branch III C., one in the 1st and the other in the 2nd class.

‖ One of these passed also in Branch V. in the 3rd class.

III.—Statements showing the number of graduates at present on the rolls from different classes of the population.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

YEAR.		Brahmans.	Hindus not Brahmans.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Total.
1859	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1860	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1861	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
1861-62	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
1862-63	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
1863-64	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	5
1864-65	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
1865-66	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
1866-67	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	6
1867-68	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
1868-69	..	12	2	3	1	..	..	18
1869-70	..	12	3	1	3	..	..	19
1870-71	..	12	2	1	3	..	..	18
1871-72	..	26	4	5	3	..	..	38
1872-73	..	5	5	4	2	..	..	16
1873-74	..	21	3	4	6	..	..	34
1874-75	..	22	8	2	..	..	..	32
1875-76	..	37	4	5	5	..	..	51
1876-77	..	36	12	2	4	..	..	54
1877-78	..	25	7	2	3	..	..	37
1878-79	..	72	20	4	21	..	..	117
1879-80	..	25	18	3	9	1	..	56
1880-81	..	72	12	1	9	..	..	94
1881-82	..	84	26	2	13	..	..	125
1882-83	..	69	17	5	11	3	..	105
1883-84	..	110	28	3	2	..	..	143
1884-85	..	92	35	4	18	2	...	151
1885-86	..	107	24	1	10	3	..	145
1886-87	..	110	24	6	8	1	..	149
1887-88	..	129	32	3	14	3	..	181
1888-89	..	163	50	4	13	2	..	232
1889-90	..	117	30	1	13	2	..	163
1890-91	..	146	38	2	15	2	1	204
1891-92	..	180	39	3	32	..	1	255
1892-93	..	192	59	9	28	2	..	290
1893-94	..	259	51	4	29	6	..	349
1894-95	..	298	68	7	32	4	..	409
1895-96	..	333	90	11	35	6	..	475
1896-97	..	312	80	5	30	8	2	437
1897-98	..	308	97	4	23	6	..	438
1898-99	..	267	71	3	35	6	..	382
1899-1900	..	282	52	3	24	3	..	364
1900-1901	..	249	48	6	27	..	..	330
1901-1902	..	329	67	6	29	7	..	438
Total	..	4,526	1,131	130	513	67	4	6,871

MASTERS OF ARTS.

YEAR.		Brahmans.	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Muhammadans	Parsees.	Total.
1873-74	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1874-75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1875-76	..	.	..	..	1	..	..	1
1876-77	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1878-79	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
1879-80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1880-81	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
1881-82	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
1882-83	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1883-84	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1884-85	..	4	..	1	2	..	..	7
1885-86	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	7
1886-87	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
1887-88	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4
1888-89	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1889-90	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	3
1890-91	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	5
1891-92	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
1892-93	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	9
1893-94	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	7
1894-95	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	5
1895-96	..	7	3	..	1	..	..	11
1896-97	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	6
1897-98	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	6
1898-99	..	5	..	1	1	1	..	8
1899-1900	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	13
1900-1901	..	9	2	1	1	..	..	13
1901-1902	..	11	1	1	1			14
	Total ..	97	21	7	11	2	..	138

LICENTIATES IN TEACHING.

YEAR.		Brahmans.	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Muhammadans	Parsees.	Total.
1886-87	...	3			...		..	3
1887-88	...			.	1		...	1
1888-89	..	2		1		..	.	3
1889-90		3	...		.	.	.	3
1890-91	..	3	...	...		..	.	3
1891-92	..	4		..	2	..	..	6
1892-93	.	13	3	2		..		18
1893-94		6		.	5	..		11
1894-95	.	24	1	1	10	..	..	36
1895-96	...	20	1	1	11	..		33
1896-97	.	21	2	1	5	..	..	29
1897-98	..	29	2		4		...	35
1898-99		20		1	1		...	22
1899-1900	...	19	4		4		..	27
1900-1901	...	31	2	2	9		..	44
1901-1902	..	21	3	1	7	..		32
	Total .	219	18	10	59	..	..	306

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

Year.	Brahmans.	Hindus not Brahmans.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Total.
1860 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1861 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861-62 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
1862-63 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1863-64 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1864-65 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1866-67 ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
1867-68 ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
1868-69 ..	5	1	..	..	..	..	6
1869-70 ..	2	1	2	..	..	..	5
1870-71 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1871-72 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1872-73 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
1873-74 ..	7	..	1	..	..	..	8
1874-75 ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
1875-76 ..	6	1	..	..	..	..	7
1876-77 ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
1877-78 ..	5	2	..	..	..	..	7
1878-79 ..	9	3	1	1	..	..	14
1879-80 ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
1880-81 ..	3	1	..	1	..	..	5
1881-82 ..	9	2	..	..	..	..	11
1882-83 ..	6	..	..	1	..	..	7
1883-84 ..	26	4	..	..	..	..	30
1884-85 ..	16	4	..	2	..	..	22
1885-86 ..	22	10	..	1	..	..	33
1886-87 ..	11	1	..	..	..	..	12
1887-88 ..	22	10	..	2	..	..	34
1888-89 ..	35	8	..	2	2	..	47
1889-90 ..	20	7	1	1	..	..	29
1890-91 ..	28	4	..	4	..	..	36
1891-92 ..	35	8	..	..	1	..	44
1892-93 ..	51	14	..	4	2	..	71
1893-94 ..	36	6	..	3	..	..	45
1894-95 ..	46	10	..	2	..	..	58
1895-96 ..	21	8	..	1	..	..	30
1896-97 ..	40	6	..	2	1	..	49
1897-98 ..	49	8	..	1	..	..	58
1898-99 ..	75	5	..	8	2	..	90
1899-1900 ..	83	13	..	1	..	..	97
1900-1901 ..	109	22	1	6	..	..	138
1901-1902 ..	126	45	3	1	..	..	175
Total..	920	210	11	45	8	..	1,194

Masters of Laws.

Year.	Brahmans.	Hindus not Brahmans.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Total.
1870-71 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1880-81 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
1884-85 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1885-86 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1890-91 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1892-93 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
1893-94 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1897-98 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1898-99 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1900-1901 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	8	1	1	2	..	..	12

Doctor of Laws.

Year.	Brahmans.	Hindus not Brahmans.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Total.
1901 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery

Year.	Brahmans.	Hindus not Brahmans.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Total.
1878-79 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1880-81 ..	..	3	2	..	..	1	6
1881-82 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1882-83 ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3
1883-84 ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
1884-85 ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
1885-86 ..	2	1	5	2	..	..	10
1886-87 ..	..	7	6	..	..	1	14
1887-88 ..	6	4	5	2	..	..	17
1888-89 ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	4
1889-90 ..	1	1	2	1	..	..	5
1890-91 ..	1	3	..	..	1	..	5
1891-92 ..	..	4	2	2	..	..	8
1892-93 ..	2	7	..	..	..	..	9
1893-94 ..	1	..	6	1	..	..	8
1894-95 ..	1	2	5	2	..	1	11
1895-96 ..	1	4	3	3	1	..	12
1896-97 ..	1	3	4	2	1	..	11
1897-98 ..	1	4	3	1	1	..	10
1898-99 ..	2	4	3	2	..	..	11
1899-1900 ..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
1900-1901 ..	2	1	..	1	..	..	4
1901-1902 ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	23	57	50	22	5	6	163

Bachelors of Medicine and Masters in Surgery.

Year.	Brahmans.	Hindus not Brahmans.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Total.
1873-74 ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
1881-82 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1884-85 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885-86 ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
1887-88 ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
1888-89 ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
1889-90 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1891-92 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1892-93 ..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
1893-94 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1894-95 ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
1896-97 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
1897-98 ..	1	..	1	2	..	..	4
1898-99 ..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
1899-1900 ..	..	2	..	3	..	..	5
1900-1901 ..	1	..	2	5	1	..	9
1901-1902	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	13	7	10	14	1	..	45

Doctors of Medicine.

1872-73 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1884-85 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1894-95 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1897-98 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1898-99 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1899-1900	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1901-1902	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	3	3	1	1	..	..	8

Licentiates in Sanitary Science.

1894-95 .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

* Bachelors of Civil Engineering.

Year		Brahmans.	Hindus not Brahmans.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Total.
1864-65	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
1868-69	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1870-71	..	1		1	..	..	2
1873-74	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1874-75	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1875-76	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
1876-77	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
1877-78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1879-80	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
1880-81	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1881-82	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1883-84	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
1884-85	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
1885-86	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
1886-87	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
1887-88	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
1888-89	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1889-90	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
1890-91	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1891-92	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
1892-93	..	5	2	..	1	..	8
1893-94	..	2	..	1	1	..	4
1894-95	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1897-98	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
1898-99	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1899-1900	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
1900-1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901-1902	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Total	..	50	6	8	5	1	70

* The first B. E. degree examination followed the B. C. E. examination 1894.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATIONS.

TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARDS OF STUDIES AND APPROVED BY THE SYNDICATE.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

1902.

BRANCHES I AND II.—LANGUAGES.

Sanskrit.

Selections to be published by the University.

Greek.

Xenophon: Anabasis, Book I.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos, Praefatio, and Lives of Miltiades, Themistocles, Aristides, Pausanias, Cimon.

Arabic.

Nukhab-ul-Milah, Juz'-ul-Awwal, Qism-ul-Awwal, Part I, First Series.[1]

Persian.

Laali Manzumah. Selections from Sa adi, Nizāmi and Mazhar.[1]
Muntakhabāt-i-Farsi, Part IV, pages 1—64.[1]

Hindustani.

Mukhtâr Ash'ār, Part I, second half.[1]
Gulistān (expurgated edition), Chapters I and II.[1]

Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam.

Selections to be published by the University.

Uriya.

M.S. Rao: Prabhandhamálá, pages 1—115.
Ram Narayan Ray: Kabita Sangraha.

Marathi.

Kare: Life of Nana Phadnavis.
Ramdas: Dâsabodha (Dashkas 10—14).
Raghunath Pandit: Nalopâkhyâna.
V. D. Oka: Kâvya—Mâdhurya.

[1] S.P.C.K. Depôt, Vepery, Madras.

Burmese.

Withandya Jataká.
Loka : Sara Son-ma-si, prepared from original manuscripts, under the auspices of the Vernacular Text-Book Committee, Rangoon.
Lonsdale . Burmese Grammar.

French.

François Coppée : Contes Choisis, ed. M. F. Skeat.[1]
La Fontaine : Books II, IV, VI, VIII.

German.

Ebner : Walther von der Vogelweide, ed. E. H. G. North.[1]
Wildenbruch : Das Edle Blut, ed Otto Siepmann.[1]

BRANCH IV.—PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

(a) *Elements of Physics.* Balfour Stewart . A Primer of Physics.
(b) *Elements of Chemistry.* Roscoe : A Primer of Chemistry.

1903.

BRANCHES I AND II.—LANGUAGES.

Sanskrit.

Selections to be published by the University.

Greek.

Xenophon . Anabasis, Book II

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos : Lives of Alcibiades, Thrasybulus, Conon, Dion, Iphicrates, Chabrias.

Arabic.

Nukhab-ul-Milah, [Juz-ul-Awwal, Qism-us-Sāni, *i.e.*, First Series, Part II].[2]

Persian.

Muntakhal-ub-Ash'ār, the whole.[2]
Wazir-i-Lankuran, the whole.[2]
Muntakhabāt-i-Farsi, No. III, selections from "Iyār-i-Danish."[2]

Hindustani.

Mukhtâr Ash'ār, Part II, first half.[2]
Gulistān, expurgated edition, Chapters III and IV.[2]

Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam.

Selections to be published by the University.

Uriya.

Poetry : Radhanadha Roy : Jajatikesari.
Prose : Peary Mohan Achara : History of Orissa, the first four chapters.

[1] Macmillan & Co.
[2] S.P.C.K. Depôt, Vepery, Madras.

Marathi.

Navanita: Edition of 1895.
Moropant: Savitri-akhyana Uttargógrahana Krishna Shislhâyi, pages 244—270.
Waman Pandit: Bhâratabhava Nrisinhavatára, pages 112—132.
Pandit Waman Sastri Islampurkar: Pranayi Madhav.

French.

Alexandre Dumas. La Bouille de la Comtesse Berthe, ed. Cormell Price.[1]
LaFontaine, Fables Choisies: Books I, III, V and VII.

German.

Theodor Korner Zring.
Selections from the poems of Schiller and Goethe. (Clarendon Press Series.)

BRANCH IV.—PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

(a) *Elements of Physics.* Balfour Stewart: A Primer of Physics.
(b) *Elements of Chemistry.* Roscoe. A Primer of Chemistry.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1902.

BRANCHES I AND II.—LANGUAGES.

English.

Shakespeare: Henry V. (omitting Act V).
Matthew Arnold: Sohrab and Rustum.
Tennyson: Dora; A Dream of Fair Women; Morte d'Arthur.
R. L. Stevenson: Kidnapped.
W. L. Collins: Cicero (Ancient Classics for English Readers).

Sanskrit.

Sákuntala, the first five Ankas (omitting the Prakrit passages).
Champurámáyana, Sundarakanda.

Greek.

Sophocles: Œdipus Coloneus.
Herodotus, VIII.

Latin.

Virgil: Æneid, V.
Horace: Epodes (omitting Epodes 3, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15) and Carmen Seculare.
Livy: Book XXI, Chapters I to XL.
Cicero: Pro Archia.

[1] Longmans, Green & Co.

Arabic.

Nukhab-ul-Milah, Part III, the whole.[1]

Persian.

Poetry. The Bostan, the whole.
Prose. Anwār-i-Sohaili, Chapters XII, XIII and XIV.

Hindustani.

Poetry: Mukhtâr Ash'ār, Part III, the whole.[1]
Prose. Ibn-ul-Waqt, first half.

Tamil.

Bháratam (Villiputtúrár), Eighteenth Day's War
Náladiyár, Chapters 11 to 15.
Pannúl Tirattu—The Chapter on Kalvi
Rámáyanavenbá, Pórpurikándam—100 stanzas.
Harischandracharitram—Chapter 15 to the end.

Telugu.

Mahabháratamu, Udyógaparvamu—Canto IV, first half to the end of Balarama's Pilgrimage.
Malla Reddy: Shatchakravarticharitramu, Story of Harischandra, Cantos 1 and 2.[2]
Dhananjayavijayamu.[3]
Rao Bahadur K. Virésalingam Pantulu. Lives of the Telugu Poets, Part III, pages 1—52.

Kanarese.

Jayanripakávya—Sandhis 4—7 (inclusive).
Jaiminibhárata—Sandhi 10 (omitting Stanzas 51, 52 and 53) and 11 (omitting Stanzas 9 to 25 inclusive).
Ratnávali (Granthamáli Series.)
G. Krishnáchár: Kannadakádambaríkathe.

Malayalam.

Adhyátmaramáyanam, Sundarakándam.
Kalyanasaugandhikam.
Nalacharitam, Kilippáttu, 1 and 2 Padams.
Práchínáryávartam, Books 1, 2 and 3.

Uriya.

Phakirmohana Senapati. Rámáyana—Aranyakanda.
Raghuvamsa, the first three-fourths.

[1] S.P.C.K. Depôt, Vepery, Madras.
[2] Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.
[3] Vaijayanti Press.

Marathi.

Krishnavijaya—Uttarārdha, Chapters 65 to 74 (inclusive), Bombay Editon.[1]
Moropant: Prahládavijaya.
Balakrishna Sahasrabuddhe: Ekanáthacharitra.

French.

Corneille: Le Cid, ed. G. Eugene Fasnacht.[2]
Specimens of Modern French Verse, ed. H. E. Berthon, (Chénier, Lamartine, V. Hugo, Laprade, Déroulède).[2]
Emile Pouvillon; Petites Ames, ed. Stephane Barlet.[2]
Bossuet: Oraisons funèbres 1. d'Henriette d'Angleterre; 2. du Prince de Condé.

German.

Goethe: Egmont.
Schiller. Die Jungfrau von Orleans, ed. Joseph Gostwick.[2]
Schiller: Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges, Part II.

1903.

BRANCHES I AND II.—LANGUAGES.

English.

Shakespeare: King John.
Milton: L'Allegro, Il Penseroso.
Tennyson: Gareth and Lynette (Idylls of the King).
Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield.
Grant: Xenophon (Ancient Classics for English Readers).

Sanskrit.

Kumārasambhava of Kālidāsa, Cantos I to IV.
Hamsasandésa of Vedāntāchārya.
Ratnāvali of Sriharsha.

Greek.

Sophocles: Electra.
Xenophon: Memorabilia, I—III.

Latin.

Sallust: Catiline—Chapters XX to the end.
Cicero: Pro Ligario.
Horace: Epistles, II.
Virgil: Æneid, II.

Arabic.

Nukhab-ul-Milah, Juz'-us-Sáni, Qism-us-Sáni, Part I, Second Series.

Persian.

Diwān-i-Hāfiz, to the end of Radif-i-Dal.
Anwār-i-Suhaili, Introduction and Chapters 1 and 2.

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[1] Nirnayasagar Press.
[2] Macmillan & Co.

Hindustani.

Mukhtār Ash'ār, Part IV.[1]
Ibn-ul-Waqt, second half.

Tamil.

Bhāratam (Villiputtúrar), Váranávata and Vétrakiya Charukkam.
Náladiyár, Chapters 16 to 20.
Rámáyanavenbá, last 100 stanzas.
Pulavar Puránam, Part I Pugaléndi and Ottakkúttar, ed. Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnama Chariyar.
Bhojarájacharitram.
Níti Iyal, page 6 to the end (Bhartruhari).

Telugu.

Màrana: Márkandéya Puránamu, Canto I.[2]
Rao Bahadur K. Víresalingam Pantulú: Lives of the Telugu Poets, Part III (pages 52—104).
S. Venkatarangam Sástrulu. Bháratamu (Prose), Udyógaparvamu, Asvása II, up to Krishna's visit to Duryódhana.
Kallepalli Venkatanarasimha Múrti: Vichitra Rámáyanamu, Kishkindhá Kándamu.
S. Ananta Rao: Mudrá Rákshasa, Acts 1, 2, 3.

Kanarese.

Jayanripakávya, Asvásas 9 and 10 (Kávyamanjari Series).
Chandakausikanátaka, the whole.[3]
Sésha Rámáyana, Asvasas 9 to 15 inclusive.[3]
Aryakirti, Part II, the whole (Granthamála Series).[3]

Malayalam.

Tóttakkát Ikkāvu Amma: Subhadrárjunam, Bhíshánátakam, the whole.
Thanchat Ezhuttachchan: Adhyátmarámáyanam, Bálakándam.
Unnáyi Wáriyar: Nalacharitam, Kathakali, the first day's play.
T. Kunhikrishna Menon, B.A.: Prāchínáryávartam, 60 pages commencing with chapter IV.

Uriya.

R. N. Rai: Meghadûta.
Sītâbibâha, a drama.
Beechand Patnaik: Charupath, Part III.

Marathi.

Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar: Padyaratnāvali.[4]
Moropant: Navanita, pp. 276—304.
V. R. Natu, B.A., LL.B.: Life of Mahadaji Sindia.

[1] S.P.C K. Depôt, Vepery, Madras.
[2] Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.
[3] G. T. Association, Mysore.
[4] Chitrashāla Press, Poona.

French.

Corneille : Polyeucte.
Boileau : Les Satires, I to VII.
LeViscomte E. M. deVogüé : Cœurs Russes.[1]
Berthon : Specimens of Modern French Prose.[1]

German.

Kurz : Die Humanisten, ed. A. Voegelin.[1]
Kleist : Kättchen von Heilbronn.
Schiller : Wallenstein's Lager.
Elster : Zwischen den Schlachten, ed. Hirsch.[1]

1904.

BRANCHES I AND II.—LANGUAGES.

English.

Shakespeare : As You Like It.
Johnson : The Vanity of Human Wishes.
William Morris : The Proud King (the Earthly Paradise).
Select Essays of Steele, Addison, Swift, Johnson and Goldsmith as in Lobban's "English Essays" (Blackie and Son).
Cotter Morison : Macaulay (English Men of Letters).

Sanskrit.

Raghuvamsa, Cantos 9—15.
Nāgananda : Sriharsha.
Bhartrihari's : Nitisataka.

Greek.

Euripides : Hecuba.
Herodotus, Books IV and V.

Latin.

Virgil : Æneid, Book III.
Horace : Epistles, Book I, Epistles I to X.
Livy, Book III. Chapters I to XL.
Cicero : Pro Marcello.

Arabic.

Nukhal-ul-Milah, Juz-us-Sāni, Qism-ul-Awwal, Second Series Part I.[2]

Persian.

Divan-i-Hafiz : Radif Re to Nūn (inclusive).
Anwār-i-Suhail, Chapters III and IV.
Hikāyat-i-Yusuf Shah, the whole.[2]

Hindustani.

Mukhtar Ash'ār, Part III, the whole.[2]
Toubat-un-Nusuh, the whole.

[1] Macmillan & Co. [2] S.P.C.K. Depôt, Vepery, Madras.

Tamil.

Villiputtúrár Bháratam: Draupadi Malayitta Sargam, Indra-prastha Sargam and Arjunan Tírtha Yátrai Sargam.
Náladiyár, Chapters 21—25 inclusive.
Tiruvénkata Malai, first half, 50 stanzas.
Villiputtúrár and Pillaiperumal Iyengar: Pulavarpuránám.
T. Srinivasaraghava Chariyar. Uttararámáyana Charitram, pages 1--55.
Tiruchittambala Pillai: Mánikkavásagar in Prose, from page 12 to the end.

Telugu.

Bháratamu: Udyógaparvamu, Canto IV, from Balarama's Pilgrimage
Rajah K. R. V. Krishna Rau: Márkandéya Puranamu, Canto VI.
Rao Bahadur K. Virésalingam Pantulu: Telugu Poets, Part III, 15 selections.
Chilakamarti Lakshminarasimhamu: Párvati Parinayamu.
S. Venkatarangam Sástrulu: Bhárata Vachanamu, Adiparvamu, Canto I, from page 14 to the end.

Kanarese.

Jaimini Bhárata, Sandhis 1 to 4 inclusive.
Sésha Rámáyana, Sandhis 17 to 21 inclusive.
S. Sivasankara Sastri: Narakásura Vijaya Vyayoga.
Mysore Sitarama Sastri. Padyakadambam.[1]
H. V. Nanjundaiya, M.A., M.L.: Artha Sástra, pages 1---101 inclusive.

Malayalam.

Thanchat Ezhuttachchan: Adhyátmarámáyanam, Bálakándam, the whole.
Unnirikkutti Vaidyar: Harischandra Charitram. Manipravalam, Sargams 2 and 3.
Unnáyi Wariyar Nalacharitam Kathakali, second day's play.
C. Krishnan Nayar, B.A.: Kamala, the first 12 chapters.

Uriya.

Krishna Simha: Mahábhárata, Virátaparva.
Harihara Rodho: Sakuntala (Drama), First Edition.

Marathi.

Raghunath Pandit: Nala Damayanti Akhyana, Navanita (Edition of 1895), pages 377—406.
Dnandeva Dnaneshwari: Navanita (Edition of 1895), Chapters 2 and 3, pages 2—14.
Moropant. Navanita (Edition of 1895), pages 221—243.
Cashinath Narayan Sane, B.A.: Bhau Sahibachi Bhakhar.
Waman Daji Oke: Bacon's Life.

[1] Graduates' Trades Association.

French.

Victor Patrice: Au pole en ballon, ed. P. Shaw Jeffery.[1]
Molière: L'Avare, ed. L. M. Moriarty.[1]
Corneille: Cinna.
Boileau: Epitres.

German.

Eichendorff: Das Marmorbild; Das Schloss Durande, ed. Hellinghans.
Schiller: Wilhelm, ed. Hulskamp.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1902.

LANGUAGES.

English.

Chaucer: Clerkes Tale, Parts IV, V, VI and the Envoy.
Shakespeare: Coriolanus.
Dryden: MacFlecknoe.
Keats: Fancy; To a Nightingale; On a Grecian Urn; To Psyche.
Browning: Rabbi Ben Ezra; Pheidippides.
Dickens. A Tale of Two Cities.
O. W. Holmes: The Poet at the Breakfast Table (Papers I—VII).
Matthew Arnold: Essays in Criticism (Second Series)—The Study of Poetry, John Keats, Wordsworth, Byron.

Sanskrit.

Venisamhāra.
Kāvyaprakāsa, Ullāsa 10.
Harshacharitra, the first two uchchhavāsas.

Greek.

Homer: Iliad II.
Æschylus: Iketides.
Thucydides I.

Latin.

Plautus: Trinummus.
Lucretius—Extracts from Book I, ed. E. Ragon.[2]
Tacitus: Vita Agricolæ.
Cicero: Tusculan Disputations, III.

Arabic.

Majāni-ul-Adab, Part II, the whole.[3]
Ibn-ul-Adab, Part I, the whole.[3]

[1] Macmillan & Co.
[2] Published by Ch. Poussielgue, Rue Cassette 15, Paris.
[3] S.P.C.K. Depôt, Vepery, Madras.

Persian.

Poetry: Masnavi of Jalâl-ud-din Rumi, the first half of First Book.[1]
Prose: Inshâ-i-Abul Fazl, the second half.

Hindustani.

Poetry: Diwâni-i-Mumin, first half.
Prose: Darbar-i Akbari, first half.[2]

Tamil.

Kamba Rámáyanam, Aranyakándam, from Márichanvadaippadalam to the end of the Kándam.[3]
Jívakachintámani—Second or Góvindaiyár Ilambakam.
Kural, Chapters 81 to 90 inclusive.
Kandapuránam, from Dévagirippadalam to Kumaragirippadalam (inclusive).
Tamotharam Pillay. Ilakkanavilakkam, Seyyul Iyal.

Telugu.

Somanátha: Uttaraharivamsamu, Canto IV.[4]
Nrisimhapuránamu, Canto I.[5]
Vasucharitramu, Canto III, the whole.
Pándurangamáhátmyamu—Asvasa I, from the Katháprárambhamu.
Appakáviyamu, Chapter on Sandhi.

Kanarese.

Pamparamáyana, Second Edition, Asvasa 6.
Jagannathavijaya, Asvasas 13 to 15 inclusive
Kádambari, 1 to 200 stanzas.
Kavirájamárga, First parichchéda.[6]
Mallináthapurána, Asvasas 6 & 7.

Malayalam.

Bháratam, from Sántiparvam to the end.
Dakshayágam, Kathakali.
Cháttukutti Mannadiyar: Janakípariayam, 1 to 4 Ankas.
Rájarája Varma Koil Tumburán: Kumárasambhavam, 1 to 4 Sargams.

Uriya.

Bhāgavata, Dasamaskandha (consists of Gopalila only.)
Betālapanchavimsati, the first twelve Kathanas.

[1] Daftar-i-Awwal.
[2] Rafâh-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
[3] School Book Society's Edition.
[4] Chintamani Press.
[5] Vaijayanti Press.
[6] Mysore Govt. Edition.

Marathi.

Marathi Translation of the Raghuvamsa, from the 15th sarga to the end.
Vámana's Bhartrihari—Nítisataka and Vairágyasataka.
Vámana's Námasudha.
Muktesvara's Rámáyana, from the beginning to Sundarakánda.

French.

Lamartine: Morceaux Choisis.[1]
Ronsard, Choix des poésies de, par M. Noël, Vol. I.
Souvestre: Un philosophe sous les toits. ed. L. Moriarty.
Montaigne—Extraits par M. Eugène Réaume.[2]

German.

Schiller: Wallenstein, Part I, Das Lager.[3]
Goethe: Götz von Berlichingen, ed. Bull.
Die Geschichte vom Kalif Storch.
Dahn: Ein Kampf um Rom.
Schiller: Briefe uber ästhetische Erziehung des Menschen.

SCIENCE DIVISION.

Branch II.

(a) Balfour Stewart. Lessons on Elementary Physics.
(b) Valentin: Inorganic Chemistry.
Miller: Elementary Chemistry.
Jones: Owen's College Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.
ii. (A) Todhunter: Mechanics for Beginners.
Ganot: Elementary Treatise on Physics.
Deschanel: Natural Philosophy.
(B) Fowne: Manual of Chemistry, (last edition).
Valentin: Qualitative Analysis.

Branch IV.

ii. *History of Philosophy.* Seth: Scottish Philosophy.
iv. *History of Ethics.* Sidgwick: History of Ethics, Chapter IV (Modern, chiefly English, Ethics).

Branch V.

iii. *Outlines of the History of Europe*, A.D. 14 to A.D. 800.
vi. *Special Subjects.*
(a) Sir W. W. Hunter: History of British India, Vol. I.
(b) Maine: Ancient Law.

[1] Librairie L. Hachette, Paris.
[2] Librairie Classique Eugène Belin, Paris.
[3] Macmillan & Co.

1903.

LANGUAGES.

English.

Chaucer: The Knyghtes Tale, lines 1—629.
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night.
Tennyson: Harold.
Matthew Arnold: Tristran and Iseult.
Macaulay: The two Essays on William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
Thackeray: Esmond.
Seeley: The Expansion of England.

Sanskrit.

Naishadhiyacharitra of Sriharsha, Cantos X to XII.
Harshacharitra of Bāna, Chapters III to V.
Mudrārākshasa of Visākhadatta.

Greek.

Aeschylus: Persæ.
Homer: Iliad, IX and X.
Thucydides, V.

Latin.

Cicero: De Officiis, III.
Tacitus. Annals, XIII, omitting chapters 12, 13, 44, 45 and 46.
Lucretius: Book V, lines 1 to 750.
Virgil: Bucolics, I, III, IV, V, VII and IX.

Arabic.

Majāni-ul-Adab, Part VI.[1]

Persian.

Masnair-ī-Sharif-i-Maulāna, Jalaluddin Rumi, second half of First Book (Dafter-i-Avval).
Akhlāq-i-Jalali (omitting the chapter on music).

Hindustani.

Diwân-i-Mumin, second half.
Darbār-i-Akbari, second half.[2]

Tamil.

Rámáyanam, Yuddhakándam, Hiranyavathai.
Mullaippattu, 100 lines.
Tiruviruttam, the latter half.
Kural, Chapters 93—102.
Pulavar Puránam, Part I.—Avvaiyár, Idaikkádar and Tiruvalluvar, (ed. Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnama Chariyar.)
Nátakaviyal, the first 34 pages.

[1] S.P.C.K. Depôt, Vepery, Madras.
[2] Rafah-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

Telugu.

Uttara Harivamsamu, Canto V.[1]
Amukta Málayada, Canto I.
Srikálahasti Máhátmyamu, Canto I.[2]
Akundi Vyásamurti Sástrulu, Rajahmundry: Anargha Rághavamu, Acts 1, 2 and 3.
Sarvalakshanasára Sangrahamu, Canto I.[3]

Kanarese.

Kavirájamárga, second Parichcheda (Kavyamanjari Series).
Pampa Bhárata, Aśvása I (omitting stanzas 110 and 113) and II.[4]
Kannada Kádambari, Stanzas 201 to 500.
Pampa Rámāyana, Aśvásas 7 and 8. (New edition.)
Sri Ramáswamécham, the first six Aśvásas (Kávyakalánidhi Series).

Malayalam.

C. Chāttukutti Mannādiyar: Uttararámacharitam, the first three Ankams.
Bháratam, Udyóga and Bhíshma Parvas.
Irayimman Tampi: Uttarásvayamvaram, Kathakali, the whole.
Cherusséri Nambúdiri: Krishnagátha, to the end of Káliyamardanam.

Uriya.

Viswanath Kar: Bibidhaprandha.
R. N. Rai: Maháyátra.
Benisamhār, a drama.
Alankāra-Sāra, a work on rhetoric.

Marathi.

Dnyāneshwari, Chapters 1—5 incl. (ed. Dr. Anna Kunte).
Moropant: Krishnavijaya—Pūrvārdha.[5]
V. K. Chiplunkar: Nibandhamála—Life of Dr. Johnson.

French.

Ronsard, Choix des Poèsies de, par M. Noël, Vol. 2.
Victor Hugo: Morceaux Choisis, Vol. 1, Poésies. ed. Delagrave.
Victor Hugo: Morceaux Choisis, Vol. II, Prose. ed. Delagrave.
Sainte-Bœuve: Causeries de Lundi, Vol. 1 (Bibliothèque Choisie par Mm. Garnier).

German.

Freitag: Die Ahnen—Ingo.[6]
Goethe: Iphigenie auf Tauris.[6]
Freiligrath: Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts.
Grillparzer: Sappho.

[1] Chintamani Press, Madras.
[2] Ananda Press, Madras.
[3] Manjuváni Press, Ellore.
[4] Mysore Government Edition.
[5] Nirnayasāgara Press, Bombay.
[6] Macmillan & Co.

SCIENCE DIVISION.

BRANCH II.

As for 1902.

BRANCH IV.

ii. *History of Philosophy.* A. K. Rogers. A brief introduction to Modern Philosophy

iv. *History of Ethics.* W. R. Sorley: Ethics of Naturalism, Chapters I—IV.

BRANCH V.

iii. *Outlines of the History of Europe*, A.D. 800 to A.D. 1453.

vi. *Special Subjects.* (*a*) Maine: Ancient Law.
(*b*) Bryce. The Holy Roman Empire.

1904.

English.

Chaucer: The Nonne Preestes Tale.
Shakespeare: The Tempest.
Shelly: Adonais.
Tennyson: Maud.
Leslie Stephen: Swift (English Men of Letters).
Plato, translated by Church (Golden Treasury). The Apology and the Phaedo.
Kingsley: Westward Ho!

Sanskrit.

Sisupala-Vadha of Magha, Cantos 1 to 3.
Nalachampu of Trivikrama, Chapters 1 and 2.
Malati-Madhava of Bhavabuti.

Greek.

Sophocles: Antigone.
Æschines: In Ctesiphontem.
Thucydides, Book VI.

Latin.

Lucretius: Book V; from line 777 to the end.
Virgil: Georgics, Book I.
Cicero: Tusculan Disputations, Book IV.
Tacitus: Annals, Book I, Chapters I to XLV.

Arabic.

Ilm-ul-Adab, Part I, the whole.[1]
Majāni-ul-Adab, Part I, the whole.[1]

[1] S.P.C.K. Depôt, Vepery, Madras.

Persian.

Sikandar Namah, first half.
Insha-i-Abul Fazl, first half.
Hikayat-i-Hakim-i-Nabatat, the whole.[1]

Hindustani.

Muntakhab-i-kulliyat-i-Souda.[2]
Ab-i-Hayat, first half.
Tahzib-ul-Akhldaq, first half.[2]

Tamil.

Kamba Rámáyanam. Yuddhakándam, Mítchippadalam.
Purananúru, Stanzas 201—225.
Kural. First 10 chapters.
Kandapuránam. Markandéya Padalam, 157 stanzas.
Pulavar Puranam. Narkirár and Kambar.
Hari Samaya Dipam, Paramapada Sargam and Adiyogi Sargam.

Telugu.

Uttara Harivamsamu, Canto VI.
Bhimakhandamu, Canto II.
The Rajah of Venkatagiri : Sisupalavadha, Canto I.
Parthasarathi Chetti : Satya Vijayamu, Canto III.
Vaddadi Subbarayudu . Chanda Kausikamu.
Adithamu Suranna : Chandrālókamu.
Sarva Lakshana Sara Sangrahamu, Canto II.[3]

Kanarese.

Gubbi Mallanarya . Bhavachintaratna, Sandhis 1—4 inclusive.
Kaviraja Marga, Third Parichcheda.[4]
Pampa Bharata, Asvasas III and IV.[4]
B. Mallappa : Karnataka Kadambari, Stanzas 501—800 inclusive.
Sri Ramásvamedham, Asvasas 6—11 inclusive. (Kavyakalanidhi Series.)

Malayalam.

Thunchat Ezhuttachchan : Bháratam : Sabha Parvam and Aranya Parvam.
Krishnagátha (Krishnappáttu), from Kamsa Sadgati to Syamantakakatha inclusive.
Valiyakoyil Tampuran : Sákuntalam, the first four Ankas.
Resalesika, Malayalam version of Johnson's Rasselas, the whole.

Uriya.

Sudramuni Sarala Dass : Maha Bharata : Nari, Santi, Asramika and Aswamedha Parvas, in all 98 pages.
Madhusudana Rau : Bosanha Gatha.
Ram Sankar Ray : Rama-Bonobaso.

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[1] S.P.C.K. Depôt, Vepery, Madras.
[2] Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow.
[3] Manjuvani Press, Ellore.
[4] Mysore Government Edition.

Marathi.

Dnaneshwari, Chapters 6 to 10, ed. by Dr. Anna Kunte.
Moropant Krishna-Vijaya, Uttarardha, Chapters 59 to 63, pages 1 to 100.
Waman Pandit Charamgurumanjari.
Krishnaji Anant Sabhasad. Shiv Chhatrapati's life (1889)
Balwant Rao Anant Dev Cicero's Devanche Swabhava va Samarthya.

French.

Sandeau. Mademoiselle de la Seigliere, (ed. by H. C. Steel.)[1]
Lamartine Lectures pour tous.[2]
Victor de Bornier La fille de Roland.
La Chanson de Roland, lines 1 to 500[2]

German.

Goethe. Faust, Part I.
Lessing: Nathan der Weise.
Freitag Die Velorene-Handschrift.
Pestalozzi: Leuhard and Gertrud.

BRANCH IV.

History of Philosophy. Latta, Leibnitz. The Monadology, etc, pages 21 to 73 and pages 215 to 271.
History of Ethics. Aristotle. The Nichomachean Ethics, Books I, II, III, IV and X (Weldon's translation recommended).

BRANCH V.

iii. *Outlines of the History of Europe*, A.D. 1433 to A.D. 1852.
vi. *Special Subjects*—
(*a*) Bryce. Holy Roman Empire.
(*b*) Warner: Landmarks in English Industrial History.

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1903.

BRANCH I.

(*b*) viii. *Geometrical Optics, etc.* Lloyd. Lectures on the Wave Theory.

BRANCH II.

(A) The standard in Physics to be that of the Honours examination for the B.Sc. degree of the University of London; in Mixed Mathematics, that of Natural Philosophy for the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras, Astronomy being excluded; in Chemistry, that of Optional Chemistry for the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras, Organic Chemistry being excluded.

(B) The standard in Chemistry to be that of the Honours examination for the B.Sc. degree of the University of London; in Physics,

[1] Macmillan & Co. [2] Hackette, Paris.

that of Optional Physics for the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras.

BRANCH IV.

i. (1) The Physiology of the Nervous System and the Localisation of Functions. Psychology of Belief. Kant's. Antinomies of the Pure Reason, critically and historically considered.

(2) The relation of Logic to Metaphysics. The import of Propositions. The Logic of the Moral Sciences.

(3) The Ethics of Personality The Ethical Basis and Functions of the State. The Categorical Imperative.

ii. (1) Spinoza and Sankara.

(2) The Science of Logic as conceived by Hamilton, Spencer, Mill, and Green. Theories of causation.

(3) The Ethics of Rigorism (or the Ethics of Reason) with special reference to the Stoics, to Butler, and to Kant.

iii (1) Ward: Naturalism and Agnosticism.

(2) Sigwart. Logic—Part III, Chapters V. to VII

(3) Spencer: Principles of Ethics, Vol. II.

BRANCH V.

i. *Ancient History.* History of Rome from B C 133 to B.C. 44.

ii. *Mediæval History.* The Angevins in France and England.

iii. *Modern History.* History of Europe from 1849 to 1871.

iv. *History of India.* The Muhammadans in South India, 1310-1688.

v. *Historical Subject or Institution.* The first century of the East India Company.

vi. *Science Auxiliary to History.* South Indian Architecture.

vii. *International Law.* Lawrence: Hand-book of International Law; Essays on some disputed questions in International Law. Hall: International Law.

viii. *Political Economy.* J. S Mill: Political Economy. Marshall: Principles of Economics, Vol. I. Bastable: Public Finance. Gibbins: Industry in England. Ingram: History of Political Economy. Kirkup: Socialism.

BRANCH VI.

i. Sayce: Principles of Comparative Philology & Introduction to the Science of Language. (The examination will not necessarily be confined to the books recommended).

iv. Text-Books:—

English.

Anglo-Saxon. Extracts in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, (6th edition,) omitting Nos. 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28.

Selections from Laurence Minot, William de Palerne, Sir John Maundeville and John of Trevisa in "Specimens of Early English," Part II.

Chaucer: The Prioresses Tale; Sire Thopas; The Monkes Tale; The Squieres Tale.

James I of Scotland: The Kings Quhair.

Spenser: The Shepheards Calender.

Marlowe: Edward II.
Shakespeare: Richard II; As You Like It; Antony and Cleopatra; The Tempest.
Ben Jonson: The Sad Shepherd.
Milton: Lycidas; Comus.
Shelley: Adonais
Tennyson: Idylls of the King.
William Morris: The Story of Sigurd the Volsung, and the Fall of the Niblungs.
Ascham: The Scholemaster.
Bacon: History of Henry VII.
Hobbes: The Leviathan, Parts I and II.
J. A Symonds: The Renaissance in Italy—The Revival of Learning.
Thackeray: Esmond.

Sanskrit.

Rig Veda, hymns 1—36 with Sankara's Commentary.
Asvalayana Grihyasútra.
Sárírakasútra, fourth Adhyáya with Sankara's Commentary.
Kávyapraká́sa.
Bálarámáyana.
Chandakausika.
Priyadarsiká.
Pánini's Ashtádhyáyi, seventh Adhyáya with the Kasikávritti.
Gautama's Nyayadarsana, the first two Adhyáyas with the Bhashyam of Vatsyayana.

Greek.

Hesiod: The Works and Days
Homer: Odyssey, I—III.
Sophocles: Œdipus Coloneus.
Aristophanes: Acharnians; Birds.
Thucydides, I—III
Plato: Protagoras; Timæus.
Æschines: De falsa Legatione; In Timarchum.
Plato: Politics, I—III

Latin.

Virgil: The Eclogues.
Horace: Odes, Books I, II, IV
Persius: Opera Omnia.
Terentius: Phormio.
Plautus: Captivi.
Lucretius, II.
Tacitus: Historiæ II.
Quintilian: De Institutione Oratorica, I—III.
Cicero: De Natura deorum.
Livy: Books XXXI to XL.; De Amicitia; De Senectute.

Tamil as First Language.

Manimégalai, Kadai 11 to 15.
Patthuppáttu.
Kambarámáyanam—Kishkindákándam, first eight Padalams.

Periyatirumoli, Pattus 7 to 9.
Prabódhachandródayam, Cantos 6 to 10.
Téváram—Tirunavukkarasu Náyanár. 4 Tirumurai. Padigams, 56 to 85.
Kalittogai—Pálaikkali.
Tolgáppiyam—Porul Adikáram, Purattinaiyal, Meyppattiyal and Marabiyal.
Kóirpuránam.
Satakóparandádi.
M. Séshagiri Sástriyar: Tamil Philology (Verbs).

Tamil as Second Language.

Villiputtúrar Bháratam, Virátaparvam.
Kamba Rámáyanam, Ayódhyákándam, 4 first Padalams
Kural with Parimélazhagarurai, Chapters 1 to 20.
Ilakkanavilakkam, Vinai Iyal.
M. Séshagiri Sástriyar: Tamil Philology (Verbs)

Telugu as First Language.

Andhrabháshábhúshanamu.
Appakavíyamu.
Narasabhúpáliyamu.
Bháratamu. Sántiparvamu, Cantos 4 and 5.
Vasucharitramu, Cantos 1 and 2.
Manucharitramu, Canto 4.
Bhágavatamu, Skandhas 1 and 2.
Yayáticharitramu, Cantos 3 and 4.
Bilvésvaríyamu, Canto 1.
Prabandharájavijaya Vénkatéswara Vilásamu (401—500).
Chitrabháratamu, Cantos 1 and 2.
M. Séshagiri Sástriyar: Telugu Philology—Verbs.

Telugu as Second Language.

Bháratamu—Udyógaparvamu, Cantos 1 and 2
Rámábhyudayamu, Canto 2.
M Mallanna: Rájasékharacharitramu, Canto 1.
Narasabhúpáliyamu, Cantos 3 and 4.
Andhrabháshábhúshanamu.

Kanarese as First Language.

Sabdánusásana.
Kavirájamárga.
Adipuránа, the first half.
Kavikunjaralílávati, Asvasas 1 to 5 (inclusive).
Pampabhárata, Asvasas 2 to 6.
Chickadévarájavijaya.
Mitravindágóvinda.

Kanarese as Second Language.

Sabarasankaravilása.
Jagannáthavijaya, Asvasas 4 to 8.
Rámásvamédha.
Basavappa Sastri: Sakuntalanátaka.

Malayalam as First Language.

Adhyátmarámáyanam, First Kándam.
Bháratam—Bhishmaparvam, Drónaparvam and Sántiparvam.
Valiyakoil Tamburán, C.S.I.: Bháshásákuntalam.
Cherusseri Nambudiri: Krishnagítha. Kamsa sadgati and Bána-yuddham.
Válmikirámáyanam—Ayódhyakándam.
Dakshayagam—Kathakali.
Prahladacharitam.
Bhágavatam—Skandhams I and II.
Rájarája Varma Koil Tamburán: Kéralapániniyam.

Malayalam as Second Language.

Bháratam—Karnaparvam.
Adhyátmarámáyanam, Kándams 1 and 2.
Kunjan Nambiyar: Nalacharitam. Kilippáttu.
Ambaríshacharitam—Kathikali.
Bháshanaishadhachampu, the first half.
Vétálacharitam.

1904.

BRANCHES I AND II.

As in 1903.

BRANCH IV.

i. *Additional Problems*. (1) The Physiology of the Senses, Instinct, Imitation, the relation of Will to Belief.

(2) The Laws of Thought; Mill's Experimental Methods and Modern views of Induction; the classification of the Sciences.

(3) Ethics and Metaphysics in their mutual bearing; the relation of character to circumstances; the nature and source of moral obligation.

ii. *History of Philosophy*. (1) Philosophy in Germany since Hegel.

(2) The treatment of propositions by Hamilton and De Morgan and the history of the doctrines of Causation and Conservation of Energy in their bearing on the theory of Inductions. Classification as conceived by Mill, Whewell, and the Evolutionists.

(3) The Aesthetic Ethics of Shaftesbury, Hutcheson, and Brown.

iii. *Selected Authors*.

(1) Schiller: Riddles of the Sphinx.
(2) Sigwart: Logic, Introduction and Part I.
(3) Charles Douglas: Ethics of J. S. Mill.

BRANCH V.

i. *Ancient History.* History of Roman from B.C. 133 to B.C. 44.

ii. *Mediæval History.* The Angevins in France and England to 1243.

iii. *Modern History.* The Thirty Years' War.

iv. *History of India.* The Muhammadans in South India, 1310—1688.

v. *Historical Subject or Institution.* The first century of the East India Company.

vi. *Science Auxiliary to History.* South Indian Architecture.

vii. *International Law.* Lawrence · Handbook of International Law; Essays on some disputed questions in International Law. Hall: International Law.

viii. *Political Economy.* J. S. Mill: Political Economy. Nicholson: Political Economy. Bastable: Public Finance. Gibbins: Industry in England. Ingram: History of Political Economy. Kirkup: Socialism.

BRANCH VI.

English.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle—Extracts given in Sweet's "Anglo-Saxon Reader" (1891) and in "Specimens of Early English" Part I (Clarendon Press, 1887).
Selections from Robert of Gloucester, Robert Mannyng, Sir John Mandeville, and John Barbour, in "Specimens of Early English," Part II (Clarendon Press, 1889).
Chaucer: The Dethe of the Duchesse; The Hous of Fame; The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Spenser: The Faerie Queene, Book I.
Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing; As You Like It; Coriolanus.
John Fletcher: The Faithful Shepherdess.
Edward the Third (first published, 1596; author unknown).
Milton: On the Morning of Christ's Nativity; L'Allegro; Il Penseroso.
Pope: The Rape of the Lock.
Shelley: Prometheus Unbound.
Robert Browning: The Ring and the Book.
Matthew Arnold: The Scholar Gipsy; Thyrsis; Memorial Verses; Haworth Churchyard; Rugby Chapel.
Tennyson: The Foresters—Robin Hood and Maid Marian.
Sir Thomas More: History of Richard III.
Ben Jonson: Discoveries.
Carlyle: Sartor Resartus.
Thomas Huxley: Evolution and Ethics (Collected Essays, Vol. IX).
George Meredith: The Egoist.
Froude: Short Studies on Great Subjects, Vols. I. and II.

Sanskrit.

Rig Veda, hymns 37 to 72 in the first Mandala, with the Commentary of Sāyana.
Sāntiparvam of the Mahābhārata.
Srībhāshya of Rāmānuja, the first six adhikarana.
Tarkasangraha of Annambhatta with his Dīpikā.
Ashtādhyāyi of Pānini, the second adhyāya with the Kāsikāvritti.
Kāvyādarsā of Dandin.
Bhattikāvya, Cantos X to XXII.
Vāsavadatta of Subandhu.
Anargharāghava of Murāri.
Mritchhakatikā of Sūdraka.

Greek.

Aeschylus: Septem Contra Thebas.
Homer: Iliad, XXII—XXIV.
Sophocles: Antigone.
Pindar: Olympia; Pythia.
Theocritus: Idyllia, I—X
Aristophanes: Nubes.
Demosthenes: Philippics, I—III.
Thucydides: De Bello Peloponnesiaco, I, II
Polybius: Historia, I, II.
Aristotle: Politics, I—III.
Plato: Phædo.

Latin.

Virgil. Georgics, I—III.
Lucretius, I—VI.
Horace. Epistles.
Persius. Opera Omnia
Catullus. Opera Omnia.
Terence Heautontimorumenos.
Plautus: Mercator.
Cicero: Philippics, I—IV.
Quintilian: De Institutione Oratorica, Book IV.
Pliny the Younger: Epistles, VIII—X.
Tacitus: Annals, II; Historia, II.

Tamil as First Language.

Ramáyanam, Kishkindákándam, Padalams 1—7.
Jivakachintámani, Padumaiyár Ilambakam.
Silappadhikáram, Maduraikándam.
Kalittokai, the Third.
Púranánúru, 50 Agaval.
Tévaram—Thirugnánasambanda Múrti Náyanár.
Tiruviruttam, the latter half.
Ilakkanavilakkam, Sutrams 251—372.
Pulavar Puránam, Part I, from Kamban to Villiputtúrar, (ed. Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnama Chariyar.)

Tamil as Second Language.

Rámáyanam, Bálakándam, Stanzas 1—400.
Kural, third 20 chapters.
Villiputtúrár Bháratam, Aranyaparvam.
Nannúl, Poduviyal.
Pulavar Puránam, Part I, Avvaiyár (ed. Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnama Chariyar.)

Telugu as First Language.

Bhágavatamu, Skandhas 3 and 4.[1]
Bháratamu, Ánusásanika Parvamu.
Vasucharitra, Cantos 2 and 3.
Rághava Pándavíyamu, Asvásas 1 and 2
Yayáticharitra, Asvásas 1 and 2.[2]
Sri Prabhandarája Vénkatesvara Vijaya Vilásamu, stanzas 501—600
Sarpapura Máhátmyamu, Asvásas 1 and 2.[1]
Kusacharitra, Asvása 1.[3]
Sarvalakshanasára Sangrahamu, Asvásas 1 and 2.[4]
Appakavíyamu, Canto 2.
Vavilakolanu Subba Rau, Triplicane: Sri Kumárábhyudayamu, Canto 2 (150 verses).

Telugu as Second Language.

Bháratamu, Sabháparvamu.
Ámukta Màlyada, Canto 3.
Párijátápaharanamu, Canto 1.[5]
Chandrángadacharitra, Canto 1.[1]
M. Séshagiri Sástriyar: Philology (Verbs.)

Kanarese as First Language.

Kittel: Sabdamanidarpana.
Apratimavíracharita, the whole (Kávyamanjari Series)
Kavirājamárga, the whole.[6]
Lílávatí, Asvásas 1 to 6 (Kávyamanjari Series).
Pampabhārata, Asvásas 7 to 10 (Kávyamanjari Series).
Kavyasáram, the whole (Kavyamanjari Series).
Sri Rámásvamédham, the first six Asvásas (Kávyakalánidhi Series).

Kanarese as Second Language.

Kittel: Sabdamanidarpana.
Pamparámáyana, Asvásas 1 to 4 (New Edition).
Nalarájéndracharitra, the whole (Kávyamanjari Series)
Kávyasáram, the first 500 stanzas (Kávyamanjari Series)
S. Sivasankara Sastri: Karnátakachandráloka.
Basavappa Sastri: Chandakausika Nátaka.

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[1] Ananda Press, Madras. [2] Chintamani Press, Madras.
[3] Poondla Rámakrishna Pantulu, Nellore.
[4] Manjuváni Press, Ellore. [5] P. Sinivásá Chárlu, B.A.
[6] Mysore Govt. Edition.

Malayalam as First Language.

Válmíki Rámáyanam, Bálakándam.
Bháratam, Sabhaparvam and Udyógaparvam.
Bháshánaishadha Champu.
Cherusseri Nambúdiri: Krishnagátha, Rituvarnanam.
Kóttayattu Kérala Varma Tampuran: Kathakali. Kirmméravadham and Nivátakavacha Kálakéyavadham.
Unnáyi Váriyar. Nalacharitam, Kathakali.
Vairágyachandródayam.
Bhágavatam, Skandhas 1 to 3.
C. A. Nanu Aiyar: Prabódhachandródayam.

Malayalam as Second Language.

Bháratam, Aranyaparvam
Adhyátma Rámáyanam, Sundarakándam.
Bháshánaishada Champu, first half.
Krishnagátha
Kálakéyavadham
Unnáyi Váriyar Nalacharitam, Kathakali.
Prahládacharitam.

1905.

BRANCH I.

(b) viii. *Geometrical Optics, &c.*, Lloyd: Lectures on the Wave Theory.

BRANCH II.

(A) The standard in Physics to be that of the Honours examination for the B. Sc. degree of the University of London; in Mixed Mathematics, that of Natural Philosophy for the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras, Astronomy being excluded; in Chemistry, that of Optional Chemistry for the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras, Organic Chemistry being excluded.

(B) The standard in Chemistry to be that of the Honours examination for the B.Sc. degree of the University of London; in Physics, that of Optional Physics for the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras.

BRANCH IV.

i. *Additional Problems.* 1. Recent theories of the nervous system with special reference to Flechsig's theory of association. Centres and the doctrine of the brain threshold. The psychology of emotion. Pluralism *versus* Monism. 2. The connection of Logic with Epistemalogy. The relation between thought and language. The plan of hypotheses in science. 3 The relation of ethics to the natural sciences. Responsibility in the light of heredity. The Metaphysical implications of morality.

ii. *History of Philosophy.* 1. Descartes, Malebranche and Spinoza. 2. The contributions to logical method of Bacon, Newton, Whewell and Jevons. 3. Plato's Ethics.

iii. *Selected Authors.* 1 F. W. H. Myers. Human Personality. 2. A. Sidgwick Use of words in Reasoning. 3. A. E. Taylor. The Problem of Conduct.

BRANCH V.

Ancient History History of Roman from B.C. 133 to B.C. 44.
Mediaeval History. The relations of Scotland with England till 1603.
Modern History. The Thirty Years' War.
History of India. The Sepoy Mutiny.
Historical Subject. The first century of the East India Company.
Science Auxiliary to History. General Ethnology.
International Law. Lawrence: Handbook of International Law. Hall: International Law. Main International Law.
Political Economy. Nicholson Political Economy. Bastable. Public Finance. Walker The Wages Question. Walker. Money. Gibbins Industry in England. Ingram. History of Political Economy. Kirkup Socialism.

BRANCH VI.

English.

Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader (Seventh edition)—Poetry. XX, XXI, XXIV, XXVII, XXIX. Prose I, IV, V, VIII, X, XVI, XVII, XVIII.

Morris and Skeat. Specimens of early English, Parts 1 and 2; the following selections Ancren Riwle Havelok the Dane, Cursor Mundi, Langland and Gower.

Chaucer: Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, Tale of the Man of Lawe, Pardoneres Tale.

Henryson: The Testament of Cresseid.
The Morality of Everyman (*see Dodsley's old plays*).
Spenser: The Faery Queene, Book II.
Kyd: The Spanish Tragedy.
Shakespeare: The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Henry IV. Part II, Othello, The Winter's Tale.
Ben Jonson. The Poetastere.
Milton: Samson Agonistes.
Dryden: The Medal, Mac Flecknoe.
Johnson: London, The Vanity of Human Wishes.
Shelley: The Cenci.
Robert Browning: A Death in the Desert, Caliban upon Satebos, Bishop Blougram's Apology.
D. G. Rossetti: Dante at Verona, Sister Helen, The King's Tragedy, The Blessed Damozel, Ave, The Burden of Nineveh.

Latimer: Sermon on the Ploughers (see Arber's Reprints).
Raleigh: The Last Fight of the Revenge (see Arber's Reprints).
Clarendon: History of the Rebellion, Books I--III.
Burke: On the Proposals for Peace with the Regicide Directory of France.
Carlyle: Life of Sterling.
Pater: Marius the Epicurean.
Courthope: Life in Poetry and Law in Taste.

Sanskrit.

Rigveda, 10th Mandala, suktas 50 to 82, omitting sukta 61 with the Commentary of Sayana.
Chandógyopanishad, with the Commentary of Sankaracharya.
Apastamba's Dharma-Sútras, with the Ujjvala of Haradatta.
Sri-Bhágavata, 11th Skandha, with the Commentary of Sridhara.
Tarka-Sangraha of Annambhatta with the Dipika.
Siddanta-Kaumudi of Nagoji Bhatta, omitting the Tadhita and Kridanta portions
Anandvardhana's Dhvanyāloka.
Kadambari of Bana, Purvabhaga.
Naishadhiya-Charita of Sriharsha, first six cantos.
Sakuntala of Kalidása.
Uttararama-Charita of Bhavabhuti.
Veni-Sambara of Bhatta Narayana.

Greek.

Æschylus. Choephoroe.
Sophocles: Philoctebes.
Euripides: Bacchae.
Herodotus, Books I and II.
Thucydides: De Bello Peloponnesiaco, Books IV, V and VI.
Aristotle: Ettues—Books I, II and III.
Plato: Crito.
Demosthenes: Olyvlhiacs, I and II.
Aristophas: Peace; Plutus.
Homer: Iliad, Books I, II and III.

Latin.

Virgil: Æneid, Books VII, VIII and IX.
Horace: The Satires.
Lucan: Pharsalia.
Juvenal, From the 7th satire to the last omitting the 9th.
Martial: Epigrams, Book I.
Tibullus: The whole.
Terence: Andrea.
Plautus: Menaechmi.
Cicero: In Venem, Orations III, IV and V.
Seneca: Epistolae XCVII to CX.
Livy: Books I to V.
Tacitus: Annals, Book I; Historia, Book I.

Tamil as First Language.

Rámáyanam, Kishkinda Kandam, from Padalam 8 to the end.
Jivakachintámani, Ilakkanaiyar Ilambakam.
Silappadikaram, Padigam and Pukarkandam, 5 Kadai.
Kalittogai, Mullai kali.
Perumal Tirumozhi.
Tévåram, Tirunavukkarasuswamigal, from Koil Peria Tirutandakam to Tirupunkur Tirumdur Tirutandakam.
Pathuppattu, Nedunalvadai.
Porul Adhikaram, Purattinaiyal.
Pulavar Puranam, Part II, 8 Sivite poets from Tirugnanasambandar to Tirumular inclusive.
M. Seshagiri Sastriyar: Philology, (Verbs).

Tamil as Second Language.

Villiputtúrár Bharatam, Sabha Parvam.
Kambar ámayanam, Velvipadalam to the end of Karmukapadalam.
Kural, The fourth 20 chapters.
Pulavar Puranam
Nannul, Verbs.
M. Seshagiri Sastriyar: Philology, (Verbs).

Telugu as First Language.

Bháratamu, Santiparvamu, first 3 Asvasas.
Amukta Malyada, first 2 Asvasas.
Andhra Bhagavatamu, Skandha 7
Venkatesvara Vijayavilasamu, 600 -700 Stanzas.
Ramakrishnarjunarupa Narayaniyamu, Canto I.
Bilvesvariyamu, Canto I.
Peddada Nagarajamātya . Sakuntala Parinayamu, 601—700 Stanzas.
Kavyalankara Chúdamani Alankara Prakaranamu.
Appakaviyamu, Asvasa 3.
Ketana's Vignanesvariyamu, Vyavaharakandamu.
M. Seshagiri Sastriyar: Philology (Verbs).

Telugu as Second Language.

Bháratamu, Drónaparvamu, Asvasas 1 and 2.
Ramabhyudayamu, Canto I.
Andhra Bhagavatamu, Dasamaskandhamu to the fall of Kamsa.
Narasabhupaliyamu, Canto I.
Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam Pantulu: Telugu Poets, Tikkana, Errapragada, Srinatha and Potana.

Kanarese as First Language.

Sabdamani Darpana, Kittel's edition, the whole.
Chickadevaraja Vijaya, the whole, (Kavyamanjari Series).
Adipurana, the second half.
Nagavarmachchandassu, Kittel's edition, the whole.
Mitravinda Govinda, the whole, (Kavyamanjari Series).
Sriramasvamedham, the whole, (Kavyakalanidhi Series).
Rajasekhara Vilasa, Asvasas 1—8.
Kavyasaram, the whole.

Kanarese as Second Language.

Kavyasaram, Stanzas 501 to the end, (Kavyamanjari Series).
Udayadityalankara.
Sabdamani Darpana.
Basavappa Sastri : Sakuntala.
Jaimini Bharata, Sandhis 1—17 inclusive.

Malayalam as First Language.

Mahabhâratam, Parvas 1 and 2.
Krimmira Vadham, Kathakali
Nalacharitam, Kathakali.
Bhashanaishada Champu.
Adhyatma Râmâyanam, Kishkindhakânda and Sundarakânda.
Abhijnana Sâkuntalam. (Bhâshânâtakam).
Krishnagâtha—(Krishnappâttu).
Raja Raja Varma Tampuran : Alankaradipika.
Mârtândavarma.
Bhâgavatam, Dasamaskandham.
Mayûra Sandésam.

Malayalam as Second Language.

Bhâratam, from Salyaparvam to the end.
Nalacharitam, Kathakali.
Dakshayagam and Uttarasvayamvaram, Kathakali.
Pâtâla Râmâyanam.
Krishnagatha, Rituvarnanam.
Ascharya Chûdâmani.

L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

II. History of Education—Special Subject.

1903.

Abelard and the Origin and Early History of Universities.

1904.

Special Subject.

Life and Works of Herbart.

EXAMINATIONS IN LAW.

The following works are recommended as text-books for the subjects of the examinations for the B.L. degree, but it must be distinctly understood that questions in the examinations will not necessarily be confined to the books specified.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

1903.

Jurisprudence. Austin. Jurisprudence. Volume I, omitting Lectures II, III & IV. Maine. Ancient Law Markby Elements of Law.

Roman Law. J. B. Moyle Institutes of Justinian, except book III, Titles I to XII (inclusive), and Excursus I and X, and the Latin Text throughout; but including the author's English translation.

Contracts Anson. Law of Contracts. The Indian Contract Act with Cunningham and Shephard's Commentaries thereon. Chalmers: Indian Negotiable Instruments Act (ed Caspersz)

Torts. Pollock on Torts.

Principles of Equity in relation to Contracts & Torts Smith's Principles of Equity. Specific Relief Act, with Nelson's Commentaries thereon.

1904.

As for 1903.

1905.

As for 1904.

B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1903.

i. & ii. *Theory and Law of Property including* (a) *The Law of Trusts and Trustees,* (b) *The Transfer of Property.*

Real Property. Digby: History of the Law of Real Property. Goodeve. Modern Law of Real Property.

Indian Easements Act, with Michell's Commentaries thereon.

Personal Property. Goodeve: Modern Law of Personal Property.

Trust & Trustees. Indian Trusts Act. Smith's Principles of Equity.

Transfer of Property. Indian Transfer of Property Act, with Shephard and Brown's Commentaries thereon. H. A. Smith: Principles of Equity.

iii. *Hindu and Muhammadan Law.* Mayne: Hindu Law and Usage. MacNaughten. Principles and Precedents of Muhammadan Law.

iv. *Law of Evidence.* Best: Principles of Evidence. Indian Evidence Act with Cunningham's Commentaries thereon.

v. *Criminal Law.* I. P. Code, with Nelson's Commentaries thereon.

vi. *Indian Constitutional Law.* Cowell's Courts & Legislative Authorities in India. Ilbert's Govt. of India, (Historical Introduction).

1904.

As for 1903.

1905.

As for 1904.

M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1903.

The following text-books are recommended for the guidance of candidates reading for the above examination, but it must be distinctly understood that questions will not necessarily be confined to the books here specified.

BRANCH I.

Jurisprudence—

Austin: Jurisprudence.
Maine: Ancient Law; Early History of Institutions; Early Law and Custom.
Baden-Powell: Land Systems of British India; Indian Village Community.
Lightwood: Nature of Positive Law.
Kant: Philosophy of Law (Translated by Hastie).
Savigny. System of the Modern Law.
Volume I (Translated by Holloway).
Volume II (Translated by Rattigan).
Holmes. Common Law.

Legislation—

Bentham: Principles of Morals and Legislation.
Sidgwick: Elements of Politics.
Maxwell: On the Interpretation of Statutes.

Roman Law (General)—

Muirhead: Historical Introduction to Roman Law.
Salkowskie: Institutes and History of Roman Law.
Poste: Institutes of Gaius.
Mackeldey: Roman Law.

Roman Law (The Digest)—

Roby: Introduction to the Study of the Digest.
* { Digest IX (2). The Lex Aquilia or Damage to Property, ed Grueber.
{ Digest XLVII (2). De Furtis, ed. Monro.
{ Digest XIX (2). Locati Conducti, ed. Monro.
{ Digest XVII (1). Mandati, ed. Bryan Walker.
{ Digest XLI (1) and (2). De acquirendo rerum Dominio. De acquirenda Possessione, ed. Bryan Walker.
{ Digest VII (1). De Usufructu, ed. Roby.
{ Digest XII (1) and (4) to (7) De Condictionibus.
{ Digest XIII (1) to (3). De Condictionibus, ed. Bryan Walker.

* One of the bracketed portions will be set every year in rotation
For 1902, Digest IX (2) and XLVII (2)
" 1903, " XIX (2) and XLVII (1)
" 1904, " XLI (1 and 2) and VII (1).

It is already notified that one of the four portions bracketed will be prescribed yearly in rotation with reference to text-books in Roman Law (Digest)—*Vide* notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th September 1901.

Public International Law—

Hall: International Law.
Wheaton: International Law.
Pitt-Cobbett: Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law.

Private International Law—

Dicey: Conflict of Laws.
Bar: Private International Law.
Foote: Private International Law.
Nelson: Selected Cases in Private International Law.

Constitutional Law and History—

Stubbs: Constitutional History.
Hallam: Constitutional History.
Earskine-May: Constitutional History.

Legal History—

Anson: Law and Custom of the Constitution.
Dicey: Law of the Constitution.
Stephen: History of the Criminal Law of England.

BRANCHES II AND III.

It is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books in these Branches.

BRANCH IV.

Law Relating to Land Tenure in India.

Maine: Ancient Law
Maine: Early History of Institutions; Early Law and Custom: Village Communities in the East and the West.
Baden Powell: Indian Village Community; Land Systems of British India.
Field: Landlord and Tenant.

For other parts of this Branch it is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books.

1904.

As for 1903.

1905.

As for 1904.

L.S.SC. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1903.

Chemistry.

Roscoe: Lessons on Elementary Chemistry. Wanklyn: Water Analysis. Hassall: Food and its Adulterations.

Physics.

Balfour Stewart: Lessons on Elementary Physics. Scott: Elementary Meteorology. Buchan: Hand-book of Meteorology. Ganot: Natural Philosophy for Beginners.

Sanitary Law.

Michael Corfield: Manuals for Public Officers of Health and Handbook for Inspectors of Nuisances Wanklyn Manual of Public Health, (edited by Ernest Hart). The different Sanitary Acts passed by the Government of India. The Sanitary Clauses of the Penal Code.

Vital Statistics.

Farr: Vital Statistics. Parkes. Manual of Practical Hygiene. King: Manual of Hygiene Article on Medical Statistics in the Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology. Reports of the Famine Commission. Madras Census Reports of 1871 to 1891

Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation.

Latham. Sanitary Engineering. Haskol: Water Works. Sewers, Sewerage and Irrigation. Krepp. Sewerage Questions Corfield: Dwelling Houses Galton: Construction of Hospitals. Manual of Hygiene, Sanitation, and Sanitary Engineering (available at the Government Press, Madras).

General Hygiene.

Parkes's King's and Wilson's Manuals. Moore. Public Health Manuals for Ireland. Noel Hartley: Manual of Health.

General Pathology.

Hooper's *Vade-Mecum.* Aitkin: Practice of Medicine. Klein Micro-organisms and Disease.

1904.

As for 1903.

1905.

As for 1904.